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**Panel Says  
Abuses by  
CIA Were  
Not 'Major'**

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—Vice-President Rockefeller reacted today that a five-month investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency had turned up no cases of wrongdoing, but that what he would consider mass illegality.

There are things which have been done which are in contradiction to the statutes," he said, "but in comparison to the [CIA] effort, they are not major."

The commission that conducted the probe has come up with tentative recommendations to prevent a recurrence of the abuses that were found, the Vice President, who heads the panel, said.

He promised to give a comprehensive report to the White House this week on the CIA's misdeeds.

"We've done a good job, I think," Mr. Rockefeller told reporters. "There have been no stones unturned, no punches pulled," he said. "The panel has done its job."

He made the remarks before a commission met to review the report, which will be submitted to Mr. Ford on Friday. It is expected to be made public Sunday.

"I think you're going to be surprised and pleased by the unimpeachable nature of the report," he said. "The CIA had not seen yet and would not get a copy for it went to the White House. Commission aides indicated that the names of undercover agents and other sensitive information have been left out to avoid compromising any CIA operations."

A commission member, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, said yesterday that he had no misgivings about the CIA's domestic operations. "I believe there have been abuses, of course," he said on television. "But Mr. Reagan, who attended 10 of the commission's 26 meetings, said that in any bureaucracy about 16,000 people, there are going to be individuals who make mistakes and do things they shouldn't do."

What he thought "most important," Mr. Reagan said, was to maintain a strong counterintelligence system "because we are being spied upon beyond anything that the American people could possibly conceive, not internally, not by our own people, but by potential enemies."

The commission heard 51 witnesses at closed-door hearings that began Jan. 13 and its staff took testimony from several hundred individuals on issues ranging from assassination schemes to spying on U.S. citizens.

The testimony and documentary evidence will be turned over to the White House, but Mr. Rockefeller indicated that only a final report will be made public. He said the commission was making no recommendation on what should be done with evidence or whether it should be released.

Commission aides added that there was no plan at present to list the names of all those from whom testimony was taken.

**British Airways  
Strike Continues**

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—Maintenance engineers of British Airways decided today to continue their wildcat strike, which grounded all of the state-owned airline's services to Rome.

The strike forced the cancellation of 100 flights and threatened to strand up to 12,000 passengers.

An airline spokesman said that every effort was being made to transfer travelers to other airlines. British Airways' intercontinental services were unaffected.

The 700 engineers went on strike Thursday to support demands for £10 (£23) extra on a weekly wage of £24 (£47.50) for serving the U.S. in this jet.



**SUMMERTIME?**—Early June snowfall covered these hayfields near Appenzel, Switzerland. Similar snowfalls hit in Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere in Europe residents shivered in unseasonal cold. In Britain arctic winds dumped snow in many parts of the country. Weathermen there blamed a low pressure area moving across the islands and said that the cold-snap would last for several days.

**Moderate Majority Strives for Voice  
First Portuguese Assembly Opens**

By Henry Ginger

LISBON, June 2 (NYT).—Portugal's Constituent Assembly met today for the first time as the moderate parties that form its majority served notice that they would seek to use it as a vehicle for making themselves heard in a country controlled by the Armed Forces Movement.

The assembly's first session here was marked by pomp and ceremony as the military and the 250 deputies sought to give new luster to parliamentary institutions that had fallen into discredit under the authoritarian Salazar-Caetano regime overthrown in April 1974.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes received a warm welcome as he entered the Greco-Latin style semi-circular chamber in São Bento Palace to open the session. He called for a muting of party strife and respect for a pact signed in May, 1974, that binds the Armed Forces Movement and the parties. The pact imposed a requirement that a new constitution would give essential power for the next three to five years to the High Council of the Revolution.

The President contended that this was the only way to insure progress toward construction of Socialism and a pluralist society.

**Hailed as Moderate**

Gen. da Costa Gomes was applauded as a moderate military leader who had helped remove obstacles to and doubts about the Constituent Assembly's election on April 25. Even after the election, questions were raised about the assembly's ability to meet as Socialists and Communists fought among themselves. Part of the armed forces, at least, showed their disgust with political parties and sought to cast them out of power.

Of the 250 deputies, the Socialists number 118 and the centrist Popular Democrats 81 while the Communists have only 16. This is the result of the crushing victory of the moderates.

**Eisaku Sato, 74, Ex-Premier of Japan, Dies**

TOKYO, Tuesday, June 3 (AP).—Eisaku Sato, 74, former premier of Japan, died early today at a hospital here.

He had been in serious condition since he had a stroke, collapsed and went into a coma on May 19 at a restaurant.

**A Consensus Politician**

Although Mr. Sato was a consensus politician who preferred to move cautiously behind the scenes of flamboyantly in the open, he was a shrewd leader who served a record eight years as premier of Japan and won a Nobel Peace Prize.

During his years as premier, from 1964 until 1972, Mr. Sato helped transform Japan into an economic giant led only by the United States and the Soviet Union. Under his regime, Japan also achieved its long-cherished goal of regaining sovereignty over Okinawa and the Bonin Islands, lost to the Americans in World War II.

Mr. Sato shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 with the foreign minister of Ireland, Sean MacBride. Mr. Sato won the prize for his policies that led to Japan's signing the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, promising not to acquire weapons of its own. He also was cited for his efforts to stabilize the situation in the Pacific.

**Wilson Says U.K. World Role  
Is Tied to EEC Membership**

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 2 (WP).—For the first time, Prime Minister Harold Wilson threw himself into the battle tonight to keep Britain in the Common Market.

The nation can play a leading role in the world, he said, provided that it stays in the European Economic Community.

"Britain will give a lead in political attitudes and political developments in Europe," he told a Glasgow audience. "We can't do that by taking our hat home and sinking into an offshore-island mentality."

It was the speech that pro-nuclear leaders have been waiting for, a whole-hearted commitment to membership. Up to now, Mr. Wilson has given only tepid or carefully measured endorsements. Tonight he was an enthusiast.

With political skill, he maximized his impact by waiting until three days before Thursday's referendum on whether Britain remains in the EEC. And he chose Glasgow as his stage because there had been fears that Scotland would produce a majority of "no" votes and strengthen

**Won Nobel Peace Prize**

**Eisaku Sato, 74, Ex-Premier of Japan, Dies**

Mr. Sato was never considered a particularly popular politician but was usually thought to be a competent administrator. His selection for a Nobel Prize, however, produced a mild sensation in Japan, where the most common reaction was, "What did he do to deserve it?"

The prize was given two years after he had been pressured into resigning as premier in 1972, chiefly because of his unquestioning support of U.S. policy on China.



Eisaku Sato

the session began. There was some euphoria among deputies satisfied that they had been able to get this far. Other deputies hoped the assembly would be able to get its work done successfully.

The crisis in the last few weeks, which saw the Socialists pitted not only against the Communists but also against the armed forces, was still on everyone's minds. The Socialists' threat to pull out of the government because of the disproportionate Communist influence in it was withdrawn last week after a tentative agreement with the armed forces. But one Socialist leader acknowledged today that "the malaise persists."

By announcing the move today, during the meeting between President Ford and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Salzburg, Israel seemed to be trying to regain some of the political momentum it feels it has lost to Egypt in recent months.

"We wanted to demonstrate that there is no Egyptian monopoly on peace-seeking," a senior Israeli official explained.

It also seemed to be designed as a response to the allegations by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other U.S. officials that Israel had been rigid and inflexible in recent Middle East negotiations. Political doves in the Israeli parliament and press have been urging the government in recent days to do something to alter Israel's image and improve the negotiating climate.

In addition, the Israelis privately hope that the move will encourage the Egyptians to permit Israel-bound cargoes in foreign ships to use the canal once it is opened.

Israel contends that Egypt committed itself to this in a letter from President Sadat to former President Richard Nixon in January, 1974.

Finally, the Israeli thinning-out is clearly designed to deprive the Egyptians of any excuse to move additional forces to the east bank of the Suez Canal under the guise of protecting the newly reopened waterway from an Israeli military threat.

There has been considerable concern here that the Egyptians would use the canal's opening as a pretext to increase greatly the "road-soldier" force they are permitted to station on the east side of the canal under the disengagement agreement. Israeli intelligence recently observed extensive new fortifications and facilities under construction on the east bank.

As leader of the most powerful non-Communist nation in Asia, Mr. Sato had walked a political tightrope designed to keep Japan an independent power. He once alluded to that ticklish task with the remark: "Better to be the head of a chicken than the south end of an ox."

To some of his critics, Mr. Sato was an overcautious premier and an unimaginative plodder on many issues. A joke circulated that Mr. Sato was the sort of leader who would tap his way across a stone bridge to make sure it was safe.

**Middle-Reader**

But to his admirers, Mr. Sato was a politician who quite deliberately and successfully chose the middle road. He encouraged and promoted the growth of Japan as an industrial power. By 1970, it had the third greatest economy in the world. Per-capita annual income had risen from \$50 just after World War II to \$1,100.

Like all politicians, Mr. Sato had his public mask. But associates said that underneath it was a man of emotion. It is said that when he went to Okinawa in 1965—the first visit (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

**Israel Will Halve Canal Forces;  
Ford and Sadat Conclude Talks**

**Rabin Makes  
Show of His  
'Flexibility'**

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 2 (NYT).—Israel announced today that it will thin out its forces along the Suez Canal front as a unilateral gesture in response to the reopening of the waterway this week by Egypt.

The move, which was approved unanimously by the Israeli Cabinet this morning and announced by Premier Yitzhak Rabin at a press conference this afternoon, was described by officials here as an effort to emphasize Israel's flexibility and willingness to compromise. It seemed designed to change Israel's current image as the intransigent party in the Middle East stalemate and to set the stage for a new attempt to reach an interim Sinai accord with Egypt.

Under the plan, Israel will reduce the number of troops and tanks deployed along the Suez Canal front line by half and pull back its artillery and missiles. The effect will be to widen the limited-force zone, created by the 1974 Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement, by about half and to reduce significantly the forces deployed within it.

**Political Significance**

Although the thinning-out will not dramatically alter the military situation in the Sinai Desert, it has major political significance. It is, first of all, an unusual move for Israel, which has long resisted making any concessions on a unilateral basis.

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**RAINY DAY IN VIENNA**—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat answers questions at news conference with President Ford.

**Looking to Post-Franco Era**

**Ford Visit to Spain Points Up  
U.S. Interest in Juan Carlos**

MADRID, June 2 (NYT).—Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon is looming larger than ever in American calculations of what Spain's place will be in American and Western defense relations. The 37-year-old prince will be king of Spain, according to the Spanish constitution, after the death of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, either dies or retires.

It was from Gen. Franco that President Ford took his leave yesterday morning at Burgos Airport after a 22-hour visit to Madrid to reaffirm the United States' interest in continuing its defense collaboration with Spain and in maintaining air and naval bases on Spanish soil. But newsmen were given to understand that the United States was thinking in terms of a different Spain under younger and more liberal leadership.

**A Long Conversation**

The Spanish press ignored yesterday morning the fact that Mr. Ford's only intimate conversation Saturday was with Prince Juan Carlos and that it lasted longer than the one the President had with Gen. Franco.

Since the prince speaks good English, not even an interpreter was present when he and the President met at Moncloa Palace, Mr. Ford's temporary residence, in the afternoon.

In the background was official American thinking that the visit to Spain was not designed to embrace Gen. Franco and his policies but to underline the importance of the U.S. bases in European defense and the future

**Russia to Build  
Atomic Center  
For Libyans**

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 2 (AP).—Libya announced today that the Soviet Union has agreed to set up an atomic center in this Arab republic to be used for "peaceful measures only."

A statement from Tripoli's Arab Revolutionary News Agency said a protocol was signed in Moscow Friday for the construction of a nuclear center that will include an atomic reactor with a capacity of two megawatts, increaseable to 10.

Libya is believed to want nuclear power to pump huge quantities of underground water to irrigate desert land in which the Tripoli government has been investing billions of dollars for agricultural development.

The Suez Canal will be opened (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Egypt Weighs  
Partial Suez  
Use by Foe**

By Henry Tanner

SALZBURG, June 2 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Ford today concluded two days of talks here amid statements by both sides that their meeting has been an important step toward peace in the Middle East.

U.S. and Egyptian officials also said that the bilateral relations between the two countries—which were poor for more than 20 years after the start of Gamal Abdel Nasser's revolution in 1952 and until Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's first visit to Cairo late in 1974—have been enhanced and put on a basis of long-term friendship.

President Sadat is understood to have come away from the talks with the conviction that he has established a warm and solid personal relationship with Mr. Ford. This was one of the Egyptian leader's principal objectives in coming here.

**Stalemate Opposed**

Mr. Ford also pleased the Egyptians by saying that the United States is determined to press for a Middle East settlement and will not permit a new stalemate to set in.

Egypt feels that Israel is the only country which would benefit from prolongation of the status quo. Egyptian officials have accused the Israelis of wanting to drag out the search for a negotiated settlement until the start of the U.S. election campaign next year.

Mr. Ford said that the U.S. administration's reassessment of its Middle East policies will be followed by the elaboration of a "plan" which he would announce in due time, after conferring with Mr. Rabin in Washington June 10.

It was the first time that Mr. Ford spoke of a "plan," and the word pleased the Egyptians.

Mr. Sadat has been saying that the time has come for the United States to announce a position of its own on the basic issues at stake in the Middle East and that mediation is no longer enough.

Authoritative Egyptian sources tonight predicted that Egypt will now decide to let nonstrategic, Israel-bound goods pass through the Suez Canal in third-country ships in answer to today's announcement by Premier Yitzhak Rabin that Israeli forces in the canal front will be drastically thinned out.

President Sadat welcomed the Israeli decision as "a step toward peace." Speaking in a television interview, he said he was happy that the Israelis seemed to be "learning the lesson."

Egyptian officials said the Cairo military command would now have to study the Israeli troop movements and if it came to the conclusion that they were "for real" and not just a superficial change in deployment, President Sadat could be expected to make a positive decision on Israel-bound cargo "very soon." Egypt wants to maintain the dynamics of peace, the Egyptian sources said.

Last December, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel said Egypt would allow such passage under a secret commitment as part of a disengagement-of-forces agreement.

The Suez Canal will be opened (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Pentagon, Congress, Foreign Firms Involved**

**Northrop Is Probed on Arms-Sales Pressure**

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—Congressional committees are investigating the possibility that Northrop Corp., as well as other U.S. aerospace firms, put pressure on members of Congress and Pentagon personnel to influence military procurement decisions.

**Panel Takes Up Case**

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations has taken up the Northrop case as part of its general probe of foreign payoffs by U.S. corporations. The subcommittee has scheduled a public hearing for next Monday.

Tomorrow, the subcommittee will hold a closed-door executive session to decide whether to release more than 200 pages of secret documents prepared by Northrop's auditors as part of a preliminary report that discusses questionable payments to

that Northrop inadequately accounted for \$30 million in fees paid to foreign consultants and sales agents between 1971 and 1973 and has asked an independent committee to investigate the payments and report back to the commission and the courts.

The countries involved include Iran, Libya, Indonesia, Brazil and Chile, according to sources. Two subcommittee investigators are poring over Northrop's files and another plans to meet with officials of Lockheed Corp., the biggest U.S. defense contractor, on the issue of payoffs and attempts to influence government decisions on military contracts.

**Others Checked**

Other aerospace companies are due for similar scrutiny. Some reportedly are "already being checked by the Pentagon's

Defense Contract Audit Agency to see if they included any improper payments as part of the cost of government contracts.

The subcommittee investigators have followed the trail in the Northrop case back to Washington, where the crucial decisions are often made on which piece of military hardware will be sold to a foreign government. They would like to find out if any kind of improper influence was ever exerted by Northrop in connection with the F-5 light fighter plane, the firm's successful product.

A focus of the investigators' attention is on the House Armed Services Committee during the 1965-1970 tenure of its late chair, Rep. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C. Rep. Rivers, a champion of defense contractors in general, mounted a strenuous personal lobbying campaign and success-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



## Rabin Names Gen. Sharon As Adviser

### Controversial Officer Is a Leading Hawk

TEL AVIV, June 2 (Reuters).—Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon—one of Israel's leading hawks and a hero of the 1973 war who was subsequently rebuffed for criticizing his superiors—was appointed last night to the post of special adviser to Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

Gen. Sharon helped forge the Likud center-right opposition bloc and has been one of the government's most outspoken critics. His appointment stirred immediate controversy at a time of new initiatives to bring about a Middle East settlement. His field of activity in his new job was not defined, but it apparently will be military.

Gen. Sharon espouses a hard line against accommodation with Israel's Arab neighbors and opposes giving strategic areas of the Sinai Desert back to Egypt, except under a full peace settlement.

He said in a press statement today: "My views are well known and I remain faithful to them. I take up my new post ready to contribute toward advancing our pressing military and defense needs."

Called Kissinger Dangerous

Gen. Sharon has described Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who may soon be involved in new peace moves, as "the most dangerous man for Israel in the American administration in our 27 years of existence."

He had urged an independent line during the U.S.-sponsored peace efforts in March and publicly criticized the Israeli government's conduct of the 1973 war. For the latter action, he was rebuffed by Israel's attorney general after Moshe Dayan, then the defense minister, ordered that disciplinary action be taken.

The general, 47, became a national hero after he led a crossing of the Suez Canal in 1973 and established a bridgehead on the western side.

He has said that another war is inevitable "because there is no possibility of reaching an agreement with the Arabs which would secure Israel's vital interests."

The appointment raised criticism in both government and opposition circles.

Amazed Minister

"I am frankly astonished at this appointment," Shimon Peres, minister of immigrant absorption, told the Cabinet. He added in an interview that he considered the Premier ill-advised to appoint a militant opposition leader as his general adviser.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres asked the Premier to spell out Gen. Sharon's exact responsibilities. Mr. Rabin said they had not yet been given final form.

The English-language Jerusalem Post said today that Mr. Peres was understood to feel the appointment might endanger his own relations with the Premier and Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the chief of staff.

## Ford Visit to Spain Points Up U.S. Interest in Juan Carlos

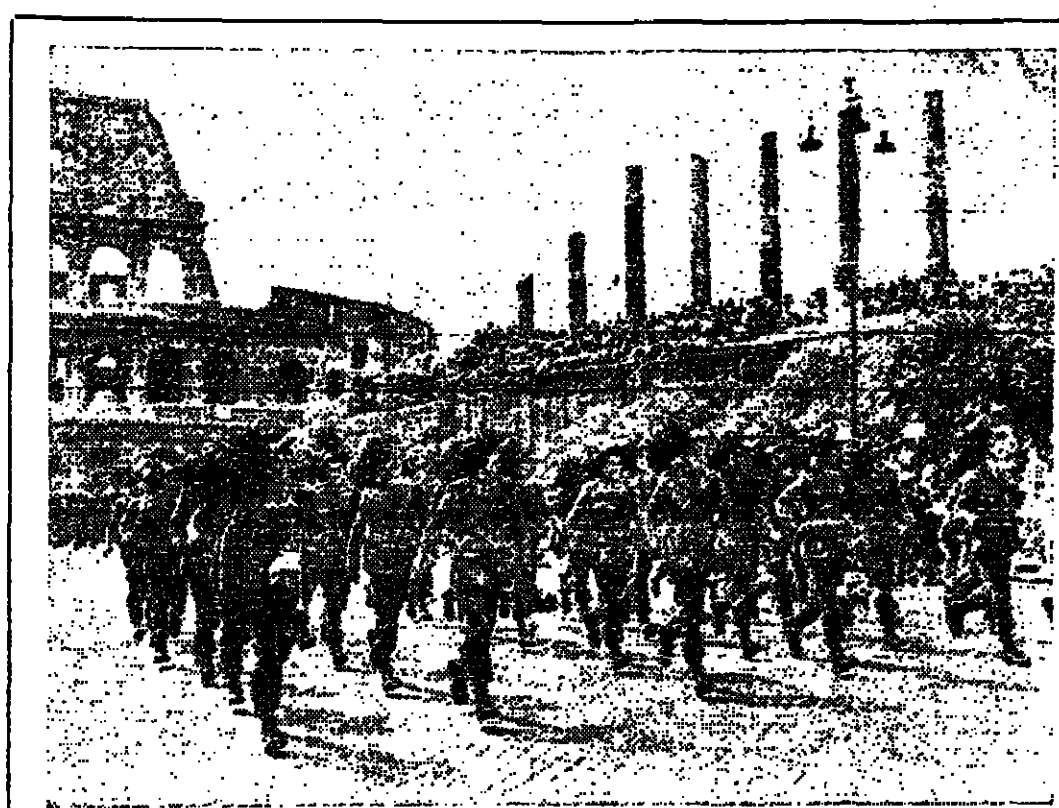
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most of Western Europe still feels toward Gen. Franco.

Upon arrival in Madrid, the President found a chief of state who, in the way he acted and spoke, showed his age and infirmities more than ever.

Mr. Ford spent only about a half hour with Gen. Franco at the Pardo Palace where they were surrounded by other officials. The President spent more time with Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, but again it was in the presence of aides. In the afternoon, Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sofia called on Mr. and Mrs. Ford, ostensibly to take tea, but the wives were left in another room while the President and the prince conversed for about 40 minutes.

It was believed that the transition of government was discussed. There is a movement among a broad range of Spaniards in and



**RUNNING IN ROME**—Bersaglieri troops run, their traditional marching pace, in Rome's Via dei Fori Imperiali yesterday during a military parade to mark the 29th anniversary of Italy's becoming a republic. In the background is the Colosseum and at right rear spectators crowd into area near Temple of Venus.

## Gains on Mideast. Bilateral Relations

### Ford and Sadat Encouraged as Talks End

(Continued from Page 1)

Thursday, with President Sadat sailing from Port Said in the lead destroyer of a convoy consisting of military and civilian vessels.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat, standing next to each other in a cold, steady rain, looked less than exhilarated as they ended their talks with a brief press conference in the courtyard of the 16th-century bishop's palace.

But Mr. Kissinger, later cautioned the approximately 200 newsmen here against drawing any political conclusions from the facial expressions of the two Presidents.

"It is difficult to look exhilarated when you are holding an umbrella and the rain is pouring down your back," Mr. Kissinger said. "You didn't exactly look exhilarated yourselves," he told the reporters.

The Ford-Sadat talks ended

without a joint communiqué and without a public announcement by Mr. Ford on future U.S. policies in the Middle East. This could have been a source of disappointment to the Egyptians, whose officials have been saying that the United States must publicly state whether it merely supports Israel's existence or also the conquest of Arab territory made by Israeli forces in the June war of 1967.

But Mr. Sadat gave no sign of disappointment. In a toast at today's lunch—the third and final meal the Presidents shared in the three days—he told Mr. Ford: "Our get-together was a delightful and illuminating one. It revealed to me President Ford's great vision, compassion and genuine commitment to the cause of peace."

Today the two Presidents devoted their talks to bilateral relations, with special focus on Egypt's economic difficulties.

Rome Police Alerted

ROME, June 2 (NYT).—Thousands of policemen went on 24-hour alert tonight on the eve of President Ford's visit to Rome on the last leg of his European tour.

President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, due to arrive here from Salzburg tomorrow morning, will have talks with President Giovanni Leone, Premier Aldo Moro, Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor and other officials.

In the afternoon Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger will call on Pope Paul VI in the Vatican. They are due to leave Rome for Washington at 8 p.m.

## Israel Will Thin Out Forces By Half Along Suez Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

bank that seem designed to accommodate several divisions of men and equipment.

Mr. Rabin emphasized that the thinning-out was a unilateral Israeli move taken independently of any pressure from outside powers.

Israeli officials have conceded privately, however, that the United States suggested two months ago that Israel make some gesture to match President Sadat's decision to reopen the canal. A small pullback on the

front line apparently was suggested by Washington but dismissed by Israel on the grounds that it would cost over \$100 million to build a completely new fortified defense line.

Under the present plan, the line will remain unchanged although the forces deployed immediately behind it will be reduced.

Israeli sources said tonight that the thinning-out proposal was originally put forward by Defense Minister Shimon Peres, on the recommendation of the general staff several weeks ago. Mr. Rabin was said to have been initially cool to the idea but subsequently came to support it as a demonstration of Israel's willingness to compromise.

## Wilson Urges 'Yes' on EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

to fear is fear itself and insisted that Britain was uniquely placed to banish fear for its children.

"Thursday's decision," he said, "will be seen as a vote about the future of our young people, our children and those who come after them. About Britain's strength in giving a lead for their future, their world."

Elsewhere, however, the campaign was running out of steam. The rival camps have rehearsed their arguments so often, traded the same sets of numbers so many times, that it all began to take on a ritual flavor.

Len Murray, the secretary-general of the Trades Union Congress, spoke today against continued membership.

"I can understand the Tory party leadership wanting us in the Common Market," Mr. Murray said. "It is like the House of Lords—a built-in way of insuring that, when Labor governments are in power and trying to make radical changes our society needs, there will be a restraining hand on them."

Market rules of competition, he warned, would prevent the government from aiding nationalized concerns, directing capital into British firms and blocking curbs on imports that may be needed temporarily.

"But investment means jobs. And trade means jobs. So a 'no' vote on Thursday is a 'yes' vote for more jobs in Britain."

## Cabinet Shuffle Seen in Australia As Minister Quits

CANBERRA, June 2 (AP).—Australian Defense Minister Lance Barnard resigned from Parliament tonight.

He is expected to be appointed ambassador to Sweden. His resignation opens the way for a reshuffle of the Australian Cabinet.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's decision to appoint Mr. Barnard to a diplomatic post and his plans to reshuffle the Cabinet were criticized by Deputy Prime Minister James Cairns, who is expected to lose his job as finance minister in the shift.

Mr. Whitlam ignored Mr. Cairns' opposition.

A Labor party caucus will meet tomorrow to elect a new defense minister. Party legislators said that there also could be a caucus move to review all ministerial positions.

## Karami, Franjeh Reported Agreed On Cabinet Form

BEIRUT, June 2 (Reuters).—Lebanon's Premier-designate Rashid Karami said today that he had agreed with President Suleiman Franjeh on how to form a new government.

The two men met at the start of the sixth day of Mr. Karami's efforts to find an agreement among politicians which would enable him to form a cabinet.

Lebanon was relatively quiet today. But there were shots in some parts of Beirut, apparently fired by armed supporters of two rival parties protesting the killing yesterday of a party militia chief, Waim Burdakar. He belonged to former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal party.

Mr. Chamoun, who was head of state when Mr. Karami led an anti-government rebellion in 1958, is the only leading political figure who has not been received by the premier-designate during his current consultations.

## Rights Still Limited East Europe Liberals Feel Hurt by Détente

By Henry Kamm

BUDAPEST (NYT).—While East European officials and persons with an official reason to consort with outsiders are now relaxed in their relations now, in the atmosphere of détente, those beyond the privileged circle feel more isolated than ever.

The better the relations of U.S. diplomats and West European businessmen with their Eastern contacts, the deeper the disenchantment of those in the East who share Western concepts of human rights. They would have wished that the West had limited its relations with their governments to cool correctness until there were signs of improvement in individual rights.

The sense of betrayal sometimes takes very personal forms. A Budapest theater man of unconventional political views used to enjoy the visits of a Western relative whose work brought him here occasionally. They do not see each other any more because, the Hungarian said, "I am not good for his business."

The government-to-government rather than people-to-people nature of détente becomes clear to an American who finds himself without a hotel room in a Budapest crowded with Western businessmen and tourists. He spends fruitless hours before winding up in a shabby hotel for traveling Eastern salesmen.

During those hours he has repressed an inclination to phone one or another of his local friends, as he would have done in London or Rome, to be invited for the night. He knows that the authorities here would ask his host suspicious questions about foreign contacts.

The American would have been spared the problem in Bucharest because this year it became unlawful for Romanians to shelter foreign relatives or friends.

Constant shortages of food products are an everyday subject of conversation in Romania, a major producer and exporter of food.

In Budapest, however, just to look at the display windows of food shops is enough to cause indignation from overindulgence.

Amid the shortages in Romania, under-the-counter payments and misappropriation of "people's property" are common.

A doctor responsible for several villages was assigned a plot of land that she must till for the common cause. How will she find the time? "I won't, but I'll pay a peasant to do it," she replied.

She commutes between her villages by a horse and buggy that, with coaxes, are provided by the government. "My horse is the skinniest in Romania," she said, "because the coachman keeps stealing his fodder."

A man with a high position in a state transport concern said that the state garage would repair his vehicle in reasonable time only if he allowed the drivers to steal an occasional case of state-owned fruit or tomatoes from their loads.

Hungarians, "even those critical" of their leaders, speak with satisfaction of the unusual sense of self-effacement of the Communist party's first secretary, János Kádár. His photographs in public places or newspapers are rarer than those of President Ford in the United States. Since the days of the cult of Stalin, East Europeans have been sensitive to such display or its lack.

Romanians, on the other hand, find it difficult to avoid the image of their President and party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu. It is everywhere. Bucharest's principal music shop centered a window display of scores on a music magazine turned to a full-page photo of the leader.

When Mr. Ceausescu had himself photographed with a scepter in his right hand on an occasion of his re-inauguration as President last March, the photograph was reproduced in the press.

Hungarian officials are unhappy in the belief that Westerners assume erroneously because of Romania's move toward independence foreign policy that it is a more liberal country than Hungary, which follows Soviet foreign policy without deviation. Hungarians say that their country is more liberal than Romania, their Eastern neighbor, but stress that it is much less liberal than their Western neighbor, Austria.

A transit stop at the Prague airport is not a casual matter. Before passengers reboard, a member of the internal security police examines their passports with minute attention, although they arrive less than an hour before and their stay has been limited to a walk under guard from the plane to the closely policed transit hall.

With deliberation, he compares the passengers' faces with their passport photos.

Care is taken to prevent any contact between passengers and Czechoslovaks by removing public telephones from the departure lounge and forbidding airport personnel to let passengers use their office phones.

The use of religious symbols for ends not necessarily religious is not limited to Communist governments. Non-Communist individuals do the same.

Many Jewish women wear the Star of David merely to show individuality in a system that emphasizes conformity. A Hungarian journalist said that his woman friend wore hers everywhere, including at her job. "I only told her never to wear it

to my office," he added, emphasizing the "my." Because of the Hungarian government's strong stand against Israel, sympathy for things Jewish has acquired a certain nonconformist value. "It's funny," a Jew said. "Our government is not anti-Semitic but anti-Israel. The people remain anti-Semitic but are for Israel because the Russians are against it."

A gap has appeared in the rich musical variety offered by Budapest, where two opera houses and an opera theater perform every night. The records of the Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnegorskaya, are no longer in the shops. Presumably they have become "unpersons" since they left the Soviet Union.

But Hungarians who were shown an East German commentary taking Arnold Schönberg to task for his ideological failure to recognize the "proletariat as the decisive force in so-

ciety" exploded with scornful laughter and obscenities. "This [expletive deleted] can no longer happen here," they said.

Disaffected intellectuals are unhappy not only over the Western governments' friendliness with the restrictive regimes but with the apparent lack of sympathy in Western intellectual circles.

A Romanian writer is bitter about the attitude of a representative of the French chapter of the PEN club. When he asked to be "adopted" by the French branch because the Romanian chapter rejected him for his views, he was told that his request could be considered only after civilian writers, victims of a rightist dictatorship, had been adopted. East European dissidents feel strongly that sympathy for their plight is unfashionable among Western intellectuals.

Bitterness is also strong over the Romanian government's success in the use of lavish material

advantages to overcome the political skepticism of most writers and cultural figures.

When the council of the Union of Writers met last month, Valde Niclescu proposed the expulsion of Dumitru Teperencu, who now edits a Paris-published quarterly of East European writing. To a member's question about the reason, Mr. Niclescu replied: "We know why." That ended debate, and Mr. Teperencu was expelled without a dissenting vote.

Political jokes have always been rare in Bulgaria, the non-pro-Soviet and double country of the Communist camp. One is calculating now.

Q. What does BKP (the initials of the Bulgarian name of the Communist party) stand for? A. Brezhnev, Kossygin, Pomozny.

A Romanian apologist for having no recent wars to tell a friend. The intellectual was used to be the creator and purveyor of political wit, and was too despondent about their situation to joke, he explained.



**COOKING SCHOOL FOR PRIESTS**—Because of a lack of housekeepers for priests' households in West Germany, the Catholic church has set up courses in baking, cooking and other household chores for priests in Munich. Here a nun from a nearby convent checks toast prepared by aproned priest and colleagues.

## Group Now Considers U.S. Less Dangerous

### Russia Is New Target of W. Berlin Maoists

By Ellen Leitz

BERLIN, June 2 (NYT).—After years of protest directed at the United States and its involvement in Vietnam, a segment of West Germany's radical left has found a new target: the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the pro-Peking Communist party of Germany say they have shifted their attack not simply because of the collapse of the U.S. position in Indochina, but as a result of what they view as a growing Soviet threat to Western Europe's independence.

The first test occurred last week during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's West Berlin visit, which the extremists decided to ignore. In the past, leftists had caused numerous incidents in demonstrations against American officials and the U.S. Cultural Center here.

The Maoist group had its first conflict with the East Germans early last month: 18 Berliners and West Germans were arrested by East German guards at a demonstration before the Soviet War Memorial in East Berlin, where they had called for a common front "against the two imperialist superpowers."

The East Germans held the demonstrators for 10 days on the charge of having organized "hostile attacks against a Socialist country," but then released them quietly, saying they had been detained for rowdiness.

Karl Hagen, a member of the party, told a questioner: "Our new line does not mean that we now think the United States has changed its ways, but merely that we have come to the conclusion that social imperialism, as demonstrated by the Soviet Union, poses an even greater danger."

Mr. Hagen, a 25-year-old graduate student in sociology at the Free University here, left no doubt that the reassessment was based on Peking's thinking. He said there was evidence that the

Soviet Union "is seeking to isolate the United States, its survival, and to weaken the countries of Western Europe to a point where the Soviet empire can be extended over all of Europe."

The Maoist organization, formed in West Berlin in the late 1960s as an offshoot of the student revolution, has had considerable influence on the thinking of young leftist intellectuals here and at West German universities.

Moved to Ruhr

Its impact has been strongest in this outpost city, with its thousands of students from middle-class homes in West Germany. The group moved its headquarters to the Ruhr basin four years ago to try to gain mass support among industrial workers. While that attempt failed, a sizable number of students, artists, teachers and actors have supported it.

Set up as a political party three years ago, and not part of West Germany's pro-Moscow Communist party, the organization took part in the local election in West Berlin and in West German state elections this spring. It won just

over 10,000 votes in West Berlin—less than seven-tenths of 1 percent—which was its best showing.

While Mr. Hagen termed the change in political focus logical, another graduate student, Rudolf Nolte, noted that there were psychological difficulties. He said that intellectuals of the past 10 years "grew up under the auspices of opposition to American imperialism" and that it was hard to convince people "to see the Soviet Union as their main enemy." He accused the movement of rigidity in trying to follow a Chinese line.

In the Maoists' publications, Red Flag and Serving the People, they have sought to explain their switch.

"Social imperialism, as embodied in the Soviet Union, is already holding one German state under occupation," Red Flag said in a recent editorial.

Serving the People alleged that the Russians had instituted "a rule of new social fascism" in Eastern Europe and were perpetrating "a giant deceit" by seeking to get Western countries to agree to collective security.

## Congress Is Probing Northrop On Arms-Contract Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

fully got Congress and the Pentagon to go along with funding the development of an advanced version of the F-5, which was supplied free to U.S. allies in Asia.

A key figure in the investigation is John Blandford, now a Washington consultant, who until mid-1972 was the chief counsel for the House Armed Services Committee.

Frank DeFrancis, one of Northrop's Washington consultants, has claimed that he secretly retained Mr. Blandford for North-

rop shortly after Mr. Blandford left the committee post, paying him \$1,000 a month on a \$60,000 five-year contract.

The money appears to have come from the \$475,000 slush fund that was used to make the Northrop political contributions.

Mr. Blandford, contacted by telephone, acknowledged that he received money from Mr. DeFrancis but claimed not to work for Northrop but for Mr. DeFrancis's air charter tour company, United General Services (UGS). He said that who was employing him was "a question of interpretation."

"I have done nothing wrong," Mr. Blandford said. "I cannot comment any further because I have been asked not to," he said.

Mr. DeFrancis, by his account, said he was approached by Mr. Blandford, who said he "thought he could be beneficial to Northrop." Mr. DeFrancis said Northrop chairman Thomas Jones was interested, but because Mr. Blandford already represented two rival aerospace clients, Mr. Jones "did not want a direct relationship."

It was therefore arranged to hire and pay Mr. Blandford through UGS, Mr. DeFrancis said. UGS in the late 1960s and early 1970s specialized in organizing military charters between South Vietnam and the United States.

A subcommittee source conjectured that Mr. Blandford was retained not for specific services he could render, but to prevent him from representing his other aerospace clients.

It could not be learned what other aerospace clients he represented.

## Eisaku Sato of Japan Dies; Ex-Premier, Nobel Laureate

(Continued from Page 1)

by a postwar premier—he was profoundly moved and shed tears. He wept when he visited memorials to the war dead and when he saw schoolchildren waving flags and shouting, "Please don't forget that we are Japanese, too."

Mr. Sato achieved his greatest diplomatic triumph in 1963 when, as a faithful ally and champion of a "Pacific partnership" with the United States, he engineered the return of Okinawa to Japanese control.

Mr. Sato's retirement in 1972 occurred after he learned, to his surprise and embarrassment, that President Richard Nixon, following secret negotiations, was going

to visit China. Mr. Sato had steadfastly refused to recognize China diplomatically, although Japan traded with that country. His successors normalized relations with Peking.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bonn Reports Rise In Crime Rate in '74

BONN, June 2 (UPI).—West Germany's 1974 crime rate showed a marked increase over the previous year, Interior Minister Werner Muthofer said today.

He said that there were 2,741,728 criminal cases last year, an increase of 7.1 percent over 1973.

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## Senate Aides Play Key Role For Pentagon Foes in Debate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—Almost no one outside the Senate and few in it have heard of William Jackson, Mark Schneider, John Holm, Larry Smith, Col. Ed Miller, Brian Atwood or Charles Stevenson, yet their influence will be strongly felt on the defense and foreign-policy debates that began in the Senate today.

They are the legislative assistants specializing in national security policy for senators critical of the Pentagon. The way they are working on amendments to slash the \$38.6-billion military arms procurement bill illustrates the influence that Senate staff aides have in shaping legislation.

Mr. Jackson works for Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Mr. Schneider is a defense specialist for Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Mr. Holm is the foreign-policy and defense staffer for Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., and Mr. Smith has long been the key staff man for Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.J., chairman of the Armed Services Research and Development subcommittee.

**Military Staff Specialists**  
Col. Miller, bringing his own military experience to the job, is on the staff of freshman Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo. Mr. Atwood has handled staff work for Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., in matters ranging from the War Powers Act to the ban on aid to Turkey. Mr. Stevenson is a military-affairs aide to freshman Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa. The senators will be on the floor in the public eye, debating and battling over amendments. The aides will operate behind the scenes, sitting in the cloakroom just off the Senate chamber or on the benches that ring the chamber's walls, providing their employers with statistics, policy analyses, rebuttal information and other material.

The aides meet periodically to exchange information on technical developments. They provide a thin, loosely united but highly valued information-gathering network for critics of the Pentagon. "The Pentagon has a vast bureaucracy in combination with thousands of contractors and subcontractors out there that are aiming information to oppose some of our amendments," said Mr. Jackson. "We're relying on a very small nucleus of people and such outside expert help as we can get."

**Tapping Academic World**  
They have tapped the expertise of men such as Barry Blechman at the Brookings Institution, Wolfgang Panofsky, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and Earl Ravenel, former Pentagon systems analyst now with Johns Hopkins University. They make use of information from former military men such as retired Rear Adm. Gene La Rocque, head of the non-profit Center for Defense Information here, which is bankrolled by the Ford Foundation, the Stern Fund, the Stanley Foundation and individuals such as Stewart Mott, a wealthy liberal who has given \$60,000 to the center over the last three years.

They have access to the scientific community through organizations like the Federation of American Scientists, whose director is Jeremy Stone, son of left-wing journalist I.P. Stone. They obtain studies from the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office. These aides and their outside consultants are sources of a congressional "counterculture" to the official policy and information system provided by the Pentagon State Department. This "counterculture," together with the staffers of the Armed Services Committee (who sometimes tend to reflect the Pentagon view), is a vital part of the decision-making process on Capitol Hill. It provides the only sources of alternative information on which Congress can base policy.

## 2 Americans Due For Hijack Trial Released in Paris

PARIS, June 2 (AP).—Two Americans, Black Panther William Holder and his girlfriend, Catherine Kerkow, received light prison sentences today for using false passports, which meant their immediate release while awaiting trial on the charge of hijacking a Western Airlines plane and 97 passengers from San Francisco to Algiers in June, 1972.

Holder, 26, was sentenced to 3 1/2 months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs (\$250). Miss Kerkow was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a \$300 fine. They have been in prison since their arrest in Paris in January. Taking account of this, the court ordered their release. Another court last month rejected a U.S. demand for their extradition to stand trial for the hijacking. The court ruled that the hijacking was a "political offense" and therefore not subject to extradition. But under the Hague convention on hijacking, they will be tried here on that charge.

Their attorney, Jean-Jacques de Felice, told newsmen that the trial may take two to three years to prepare. During this time, the couple will be allowed to live and work in the Paris area.

He told the court during the hearing on the false-passport charge that Holder was "emotionally disturbed" by his experiences in the Vietnam war and came to France from Algiers to seek psychiatric treatment. Miss Kerkow helped him, he said, and both bought forged U.S. passports in Algiers.

**Prostitutes in Protest, Occupy Lyons Church**  
LYONS, June 2 (Reuters).—A group of 60 prostitutes occupied a church here today to protest the legal penalties their work entails and to demand a meeting with France's Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, Françoise Giroud.

The prostitutes, who are on strike as part of their protest, said that they intended to organize a motorcade through the center of Lyons to gather support.

## Years' Delay In U.S. Seen For Concorde

PARIS, June 2 (DET).—The U.S. deputy secretary of transportation, John Barnum, said here today that it could be years before the supersonic airliner Concorde is allowed to land in the United States even though the federal government authorizes its flights there.

Mr. Barnum said the U.S. administration is expected to announce its approval by September, leading to a decision by the U.S. Congress denied funds for a U.S. SST is presently flying test runs to South America and is scheduled to begin commercial service next Jan. 1.

Mr. Barnum said in a news conference at the Paris International Air Show that the United States was "entirely aware" of possible political retaliation by Britain and France if the \$100-million plane were not permitted to land in the United States.

**British Airways and Air France** want to use the plane on their routes from Paris and London to New York and Washington.

Opposition to the plane in the United States has emphasized its noise during takeoff and landing. Mr. Barnum said the noise was higher than that of subsonic jets and also of a different nature because of the plane's design.

He said the Concorde would slow down to subsonic speed before landing and cross the United States at subsonic speed, thus complying with a federal ban on supersonic flights over the country by civilian aircraft.

Mr. Barnum said that if opponents take the case to the Supreme Court and injunctions are granted, "it may be anywhere between one and three years before the issue can be resolved."

Even then, he said, the Port of New York Authority could prevent the plane from landing at Kennedy Airport.

The U.S. federal and legal procedures have been viewed in Europe as an attempt to undermine the success of the plane. This view was reinforced when U.S. airlines last week dropped options to buy the Concorde.

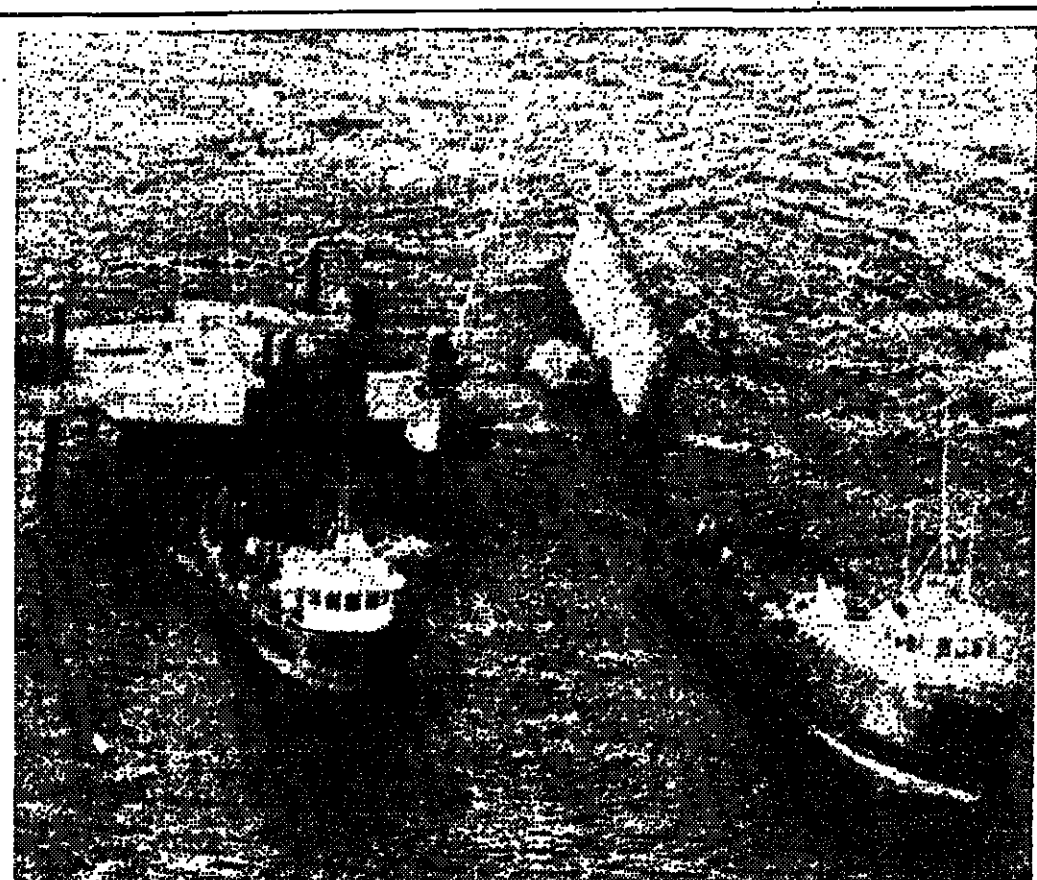
Meanwhile, the head of the air show today said that President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were trying to curb Europe's unity by urging other NATO states to buy the U.S. F-16 fighter instead of its French rival, the Mirage F-1.

**Nazi Supporter Hurt by Convicts In French Prison**  
MELUN, France, June 2 (AP).—Two Jewish convicts overpowered and injured a fellow prisoner in the Melun jail today and threatened to kill him unless he publicly confessed his crimes as a French Nazi and collaborator with the Gestapo in France during World War II. They also demanded his extradition to Israel.

The two men released their prisoner and another inmate after six hours. A local Jewish leader had been brought to the prison and convinced them to do so.

Jean Barbier, 55, was treated for a slight ear injury after his release by the two other convicts, Jean Catania and François Pailiot, who were ordered transferred to another jail. Prison officials said that no other action would be taken against them.

Barbier, a former leader of the pro-Nazi French People's party, was sentenced to death in July, 1968, for torturing French resistance fighters and committing various other crimes while serving with the Gestapo in Cremona during the occupation. President Charles de Gaulle commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.



WRECKED OIL RIG—Rescue ships working near the base of a seagoing oil rig that overturned in the Gulf of Mexico Sunday. Six of the 12 men aboard were rescued immediately and yesterday the Coast Guard reported that divers found five more alive in living quarters that slid into the sea. One man is still missing. The rig capsized about 15 miles off Louisiana while being towed.

## Ford Projects 70-Cent Price For Gasoline

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT).—Frank Zarb, the federal energy administrator, said yesterday that the net result of the Ford administration's energy conservation program would be a 14-cent to 15-cent increase in gasoline prices over the next two years, leading to an average cost of 70 cents per gallon.

The increase would result from the administration's announced intent to decontrol the price of "old oil" plus the effect of the \$2-a-barrel tariff now in effect on imported crude.

Mr. Zarb also predicted that the price of gasoline might rise further if the country did not adopt conservative measures to reduce its reliance on foreign crude oil.

Despite the predicted rise, Americans will still be paying considerably less than Europeans. For example, a gallon of premium gasoline sells for seven francs in Paris (about \$1.75 at the current exchange rate).

Appearing on the ABC television show "Issues and Answers," Mr. Zarb also conceded that he was studying a rationing plan that could be put into effect in the event of another oil embargo by petroleum-exporting nations.

In discussing future gasoline costs, Mr. Zarb noted that the energy bill that has been drawn up by the House Ways and Means Committee would increase gasoline prices by as much as 23 cents a gallon by 1977.

In contrast, Mr. Zarb said, "Our program has been one which would increase all the products from the crude barrel," rather than gasoline alone.

"The average increase would be about 10 cents, with gasoline going up perhaps 14 cents or 15 cents, other products (such as diesel fuel and residual fuel) 6 cents to 8 cents, so calculate the 14 cents or 15 cents and add it to your current price and that is where you come out," he added.

**Higher Price Policy**

Asked if it is Ford administration policy to push the price of gas to 70 cents a gallon, Mr. Zarb answered: "That is correct."

He did not specifically state over what time period the increase would be spread. But an aide said later that it would be about two years.

As explained by the aide, of the 10 cents total for all petroleum products, 3.5 cents would stem from the \$2-per-barrel import tariff imposed by Mr. Ford and the remainder from the decontrol of "old oil."

So-called old oil is that produced at 1972 levels from domestic properties then in production. Mr. Ford has said he intends to submit to Congress formal notification of the change, but he has not said when.

The net effect would be the increase over a period of 25 months of the current \$5.25-a-barrel ceiling price for old oil to world market price, now about \$12 a barrel.

## Hayden to Challenge Tunney for the Senate

SACRAMENTO, June 2 (AP).—Tom Hayden, a radical student leader of the 1960s, said today that he will run against incumbent John Tunney in the 1976 Democratic U.S. Senate primary. Mr. Hayden said he wanted to make banks and big corporations more accountable to the public, including "various forms of public ownership." A founder of the Students for a Democratic Society, he said: "The radicalism of the sixties is fast becoming the common sense of the seventies."

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## Criticizing Ford

## Connally and Reagan Speak In Words of 1976 Syllables

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT).—Two potential opponents of President Ford for next year's Republican presidential nomination voiced criticism of his administration yesterday but moved no closer to open declarations of candidacy.

John Connally, former secretary of the Treasury and an ex-governor of Texas, said—in a television appearance marking his return to national political life following his acquittal on bribery charges—that neither Mr. Ford nor Vice-President Rockefeller is entitled to a "free ride" at the Republican nominating convention next year.

"Just because a man happens to occupy the White House," Mr. Connally added, "is no sign he ought to automatically get the nomination of his party."

Mr. Connally criticized the size of the Ford administration's projected deficit and said that if the President "doesn't show the boldness, if he doesn't show the strength, if he doesn't show the leadership, he is going to be in trouble" in 1976.

But under questioning, he said of his own possible candidacy: "I'm just keeping the options open. I don't plan to run for anything."

**Critical of Congress**

On another interview program, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California promised a decision on his 1976 plans by the end of this year. But he was more critical of Congress than of the President.

Mr. Reagan, whom Mr. Connally said he could "probably" support for president, was considerably more restrained yesterday in speaking to a national audience than he was Saturday night in a foreign-policy address in Atlantic City, N.J.

"The free world—indeed, the entire non-Communist world—is crying out for strong American leadership, and we are not providing it," he said Saturday night. "Neither are we providing a strong, lasting, consistent foreign policy."

The Californian asked: "Can anyone think for one moment

## Terrorism Trial Of 5 Basques Is Set for Thursday

MADRID, June 2 (AP).—The government will put five Basques on trial Thursday in Burgos for terrorism, defense lawyers said today.

They said the five will go before a military tribunal in the same city where the trial of 16 Basques five years ago resulted in the worst government crisis in the history of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's 36-year-old regime.

Gen. Franco defused that crisis by commuting the death sentences given to six of the defendants.

The office of defense lawyer Juan Bandres in San Sebastian said that he had no trial date yet for two other Basque separatists for whom the state is asking the death penalty in the slaying of a policeman in August, 1974. Both are accused of being members of the Basque guerrilla organization ETA.

The military is asking penalties of from 12 to 30 years for the five to be tried Thursday for a bombing attack in San Sebastian.

## New York City's Budget Woe Seen Doubling in Fiscal 1977

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT).—New York City's budget deficit of \$641.5 million for fiscal 1976 will more than double, to \$1.3 billion, for fiscal 1977 because of the rising costs of debt service, pensions and other expenses, according to preliminary estimates in a confidential memorandum of the city's Budget Bureau.

The city's costs are so outstripping its revenues, the memorandum says, that even if it can move to close the \$641.5-million deficit with new aid and taxes in fiscal 1976, which begins July 1, Mayor Abraham Beame will have to cut the expenditures of all city agencies by 10 per cent by next fall to avoid a huge deficit for the subsequent year.

In other developments concerning the city's fiscal situation, controller Harrison Goldin yesterday endorsed the idea, advanced last week by Gov. Hugh Carey's office, of easing the city's cash squeeze by converting its short-term debt to long-term debt.

**Confused Employees**

The city's Personnel Department was besieged yesterday by bitter and confused civil servants, who lined up to find out their rights amid the threat of layoffs.

The Budget Bureau memorandum calls further for a "redirection of staff effort" within the bureau to put together a confidential list, by October, of "low-priority programs, ineffective or inefficient operations" in each city agency—"not a horror list," it says—for review by the bureau.

Mayor Beame and budget officials have repeatedly used the term "horror list" to characterize the cuts that will be necessary if the city does not receive the \$641.5 million in new revenues it seeks from the state.

**'Unthinkable' Cuts**

Included in the list, which Mayor Beame has said contains "unthinkable" curtailment of services, would be the layoff of 38,000 employees, reduction of

## Doctors Ending California Strike

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (AP).—California doctors on strike for as much as a month began returning to work today as some New York doctors staged their own walkout because of discontent over rising malpractice insurance rates.

Malpractice slowdowns also continued in parts of Pennsylvania and Texas. In Rhode Island, a number of medical groups threatened to walk out next Monday.

The California Medical Association said that it would ask doctors to return to work today. But its leaders warned that the monthlong work stoppage by physicians may be repeated in September if the state legislature fails to solve the malpractice insurance problem by then.

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## Trying to Resume Normal Life

## Kurds Return Home After 15 Years of War

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

HALABJA, Iraq.—The Murad Khan brothers are back together again.

Gharib, a Kurd of 35, who spent much of the last 15 years with Mulla Mustapha Barzani's Pesh Merga army, has returned to the fold. He has brought his wife and six children back to their tiny village of Jalilah from Iran, where they fled with thousands of other Kurds when their revolt collapsed in March.

His brother Omar is back, too—from the Iraqi government's Salahaddin Cavalry, a force of Kurdish irregulars which fought against Gen. Barzani. He had not seen Gharib for seven months, during the last round of the struggle, but "we're friends again now," he said.

A third brother, Hanna, had joined neither side. He stayed home and formed the family plot.

The Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq split families down the middle. Now, speaking from hindsight, most Kurds will say the rebellion was a mistake.

"We couldn't keep going," Gharib said. "The Kurdish revolt is dead and I'm looking out for myself from now on."

Words of Vanquished

His remarks were typical of those heard throughout a tour of Kurdistan. He appeared to be sincere but they were the words of the vanquished, spoken in the presence of Iraqi government officials, without whom Western visitors cannot travel through the area.

The Kurdish fighters and their

families are trickling back, despite warnings Gharib says he was given on the Iranian side that the Iraqis would kill them. There are reports of executions, a few of which have been confirmed by Western observers, but most of them are vague, and it is often unknown whether the victims were Kurds or Arab sympathizers.

About half of Halabja's 16,000 inhabitants fled when the rebellion collapsed. All but 15 or 20 families have returned, Gharib added, and those still absent are mostly local leaders of the resistance.

In Jalilah, the Murad Khan brothers said, 10 of the 60 families had fled. All have returned except one, the family head of that one is an Iranian.

In Abu Obaidah, two families have not yet returned from Iran. But the amnesty has been extended until July 1 and the village leader, Sheikh Kamal Rashid, expects them to return, too, when they see they will not be harmed.

Occupied Village

Sheikh Kamal says he was never a Barzani man, although his village was under permanent occupation by the rebel forces. He has a brother and a son working for the Iraqi government in Baghdad, and this caused him difficulties.

"We've wasted 15 years of our lives," the sheikh said. "There will never be a Kurdish nation again. We are divided among four states and will never be allowed to form our own."

The Pesh Merga were a con-

stant hardship, he said, living off him and the village. With two wives and 13 children, he had a hard time making a livelihood by farming his eight acres. "I couldn't even afford to repair my house," he complained.

Reports of executions aside, the government in Baghdad appears to have embarked on a program to win over the Kurds. It is providing transport and money for Kurds coming back from Iran and promises them their land and their old jobs back.

That not all have returned is in part due to the vagueness of the amnesty law. It does not cover "criminal" acts but the definition of such acts is not clear.

At the same time, however, Baghdad says it has not abandoned its offer of autonomy to the Kurds within the Iraqi Republic. The local constabulary and most officials are Kurds, and the governor of Sulaymaniyah Province, Hajji Rassoul Moham-

Iraq's Kurdish Policy

"Iraq has done more for the Kurds than the other nations, but it gets all the blame," the governor said. "In Turkey, they cannot even call themselves Kurds but are called mountain Turks. In Iran, Kurdish children cannot learn their own language in the schools."

The governor said many Kurds had been frightened into believing they would be massacred when they returned. But he flatly denied there had been any reprisals in his province. On the other hand, he said that "not more than 10 people" had still not returned, a figure which appeared incredibly low when compared to what villagers are saying.

Fairly recent reports from the Iranian side of the border state that about 10,000 Kurdish refugees remain there. The total number who fled has been estimated at anywhere from 180,000 to 250,000.

The Iranians feel some of these have no intention of returning and the government is building a series of new villages to house them.

© Los Angeles Times.



MEO REFUGEES TURNED BACK—A Pathet Lao soldier forcing would-be refugee MEO tribesmen, who were trying to escape to Thailand, to return to their homes in Laos.

## About Relations With U.S.

## Habib in Laos, Confers With Top Leaders

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 2 (UPI)—Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib met today with Laos' neutralist Premier and his Pathet Lao foreign minister in the first of a two-day series of talks to discuss "the whole question of relations" between the United States and Laos.

Mr. Habib is the highest-ranking U.S. administration official to visit Laos since the fall of Cambodia and South Vietnam. He arrived today from Bangkok, where he will return tomorrow for further discussions with Thai leaders.

"I am getting the views of the governmental leaders here," Mr.

Habib said on his arrival at Vientiane Airport. "We will discuss the whole question of relations between our countries and I am doing the same in all the countries in the area I am visiting."

Today, he met with Premier Souvanna Phouma and was host at a dinner tonight for the Premier and Foreign Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, a member of the Communist-led Pathet Lao.

Continuation of Aid

U.S. officials here have said that the chief focus of Mr. Habib's visit to Laos would be the question of continuation of U.S. aid. Laos has said that it wants the aid, but without the presence of U.S. aid personnel.

Coincidental with Mr. Habib's arrival, Agency Laos Press published an editorial condemning "years of exploitation conducted by rightist reactionaries who had but a single end—to enrich themselves by means of foreign aid."

The official government press agency editorial concluded, however, that foreign aid, "while it must be unconditional, is always indispensable to dress the wounds

## Death Toll Rises To 13 in Rhodesia Quelling of Riot

From Wire Dispatches.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 2.—The death toll has reached 13 in yesterday's shootings by police to quell rioting in Salisbury's township, a police spokesman said today, adding that 25 Africans were wounded, along with three policemen.

A fresh split was reported in the African Nationalist Council—the group seeking a transfer of power to the African majority here.

Since the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union joined the council in December in an attempt to produce a common front, there has been constant dissension within the ANC.

Yesterday's riot began with fighting between supporters of ZAPU and the more militant ZANU outside an ANC meeting called to discuss Prime Minister Ian Smith's ultimatum to take part in constitutional talks.

A ZANU executive, Enos Nkala, claimed that ZAPU was trying to take over the council and oust its president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. ZAPU members held a majority in the ANC executive and were using this to force votes on vital issues, he said.

## 60 Families Flee Fighting Between Angola Factions

LUANDA, Angola, June 2 (Reuters)—Sixty families have been evacuated to Luanda from a sugar plantation to escape renewed fighting between two of Angola's liberation movements.

The refugees reported that a white settler and a young child died Saturday in a battle fought with bazookas and mortars at the plantation on the Cuanza River, 60 miles southeast of here.

Fighting flared last week in various parts of the country between the two groups, the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The transitional government of Angola with the Portuguese military and a third nationalist group.

The transitional government has ordered firms operating in Angola with head offices outside the territory to transfer them to Luanda within 90 days. Many Portuguese firms whose principal shareholders live in Portugal have head offices in Lisbon.

of a war imposed by the imperialists.

Most U.S. officials have said that it is unlikely that aid will continue at the previous level of more than \$30 million a year without the presence of Agency for International Development personnel.

Meanwhile, shake-ups and purges within the various government ministries continued today. The official press agency carried reports that eight officials from the Education Ministry had been replaced after they "fled abroad," that three new senior officials in the Ministry of the Interior had been named and that five top members of the Ministry of Justice had "resigned."

Some government officials said they expected the shake-ups to continue for some time, but that the Pathet Lao already seemed to have the overall bureaucracy under their control.

Thailand Pullout

BANGKOK, June 2 (UPI)—Thailand's supreme command headquarters announced today that 17 U.S. B-52 bombers, the last remaining in Southeast Asia, will be withdrawn Friday from the Utapao air base about 100 miles south of Bangkok.

The announcement also said that 31 F-111 fighter-bombers based at Korat, 300 miles northeast of Bangkok, will be withdrawn from Thailand on June 15.

The pullout of the U.S. aircraft is in accordance with the U.S. withdrawal agreement.

Today's announcement said that 7,500 U.S. servicemen will be removed from Thailand by the end of this month. This would leave 19,500 Americans at U.S. bases in the country.

## Senator Urges U.S. Review on Offshore Drilling

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., said yesterday that the drastically lowered estimate of the nation's undiscovered oil resources by the U.S. Geological Survey "makes it absolutely imperative" that the administration re-examine its program for leasing the outer Continental Shelf.

In March last year, the agency estimated that the undiscovered reserves that were recoverable on-shore and off-shore ranged from 200 billion to 400 billion barrels.

Last month, after a year's study, it reduced the estimate of the range to 50 billion to 130 billion barrels.

Sen. Hollings, chairman of the Senate's National Ocean Policy Study, declared that judging by the new estimates, "an all-out effort to exploit the outer continental shelf would be 'counterproductive.'"

The United States produces about 65 per cent of its annual consumption of 6.3 billion barrels. About 12 per cent comes from the outer Continental Shelf, which also has an estimated 22 to 61 per cent of undiscovered recoverable oil.

## Cosmonauts Log X-Rays of Stars

MOSCOW, June 2 (Reuters)—The two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-4 space station measured the X-ray radiation of distant constellations today as they began their second week in orbit, Tass reported.

Mission commander Pyotr Klimuk and flight engineer Vilyay Sevast'yanov began the observations with a maneuver to turn the telescopes of the 19-ton space laboratory toward the Scorpius, Virgo and Cygnus star clusters.

The press agency said that the two men, who blasted off on May 24 and last Monday became the second crew to board the lab, were feeling well. There was no indication of how long they would stay in orbit.

## Cambodia Appears Heading For Long Period of Isolation

By Richard Blystone

BANGKOK, June 2 (AP)—Although silence has enveloped Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge took Phnom Penh on April 17, the few reports that have emerged indicate that a long period of isolation lies ahead for the country.

Exactly who is in charge in Phnom Penh is still a mystery. Western analysts before the fall could never say positively which of three major factions and a number of regional and ideological offshoots that made up the Communist-led Khmer Rouge would prove dominant. Reports since then have done little to clarify the situation.

Deputy Premier Khieu Samphan, a Paris-educated economist, was widely believed to have been the strongman of the revolution. A few radio broadcasts recently have mentioned his name together with his other titles of defense minister and armed forces chief.

But unconfirmed reports from some refugees have said that Mr. Samphan has been under house arrest and has become another figurehead such as aging Premier Penn Nouth and the titular chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is in Peking.

Still in Exile

Prince Sihanouk, whose ouster from power by his own rubber-stamp legislature five years ago touched off the Cambodian civil war, has remained in exile, true to his promise that he planned to spend little time in his native land.

The few items of news and commentary broadcast by Phnom Penh radio are usually anonymous but sometimes are attributed to Information Minister Hou Nim.

Unlike broadcasts by South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, which are replete with detailed descriptions of events and messages to the public, Phnom Penh radio continues to dwell on the "crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys" and to praise the bravery and honesty of the Khmer Rouge revolutionaries.

The new Cambodia foreign policy is described as one of strict neutrality and nonalignment, respecting all other political systems.

There have been repeated mentions of a foreign military base will be permitted on Cambodian soil. Many observers here take this to be aimed at the Vietnamese Communists, who supported the Khmer Rouge with troops, supplies and arms.

Judging from Phnom Penh broadcasts, the new regime's philosophy is one of self-reliance and a puritanical rejection of Western ways.

Western dress, music and literature are denounced as corrupt and immoral and part of the plan

## Malagasy Port Faces Decline As French End 90-Year Stay

By David B. Ottaway

DIEGO SUAREZ, Malagasy Republic June 2 (UPI)—The last French sailors and Marines will leave this strategically located Indian Ocean port without ceremony Wednesday, marking the end of 90 years of French military presence on the island of Madagascar and leaving a question mark over the future of this town.

It appears at the moment that the French-built naval base, shipyard and port will fall into disuse, the result of the Malagasy government's three-year-old policy of "positive neutralism."

The bay, said to be the world's largest natural deep-water harbor, is situated at the extreme northern tip of this 1,300-mile-long island. It is just off the main lanes plied by the tankers hauling oil from the Persian Gulf around the Cape of Good Hope to Europe and the United States.

Diego Suarez is widely regarded as one of the best harbors on the western side of the Indian Ocean and is thus of considerable interest to the big powers, which are seeking port facilities throughout this region.

Courtship Favor

All of the contenders—the United States, France, Britain, the Soviet Union and China—now have embassies in the Malagasy capital of Tananarive and are courting the favor of the Malagasy, who seem equally suspicious of all the suitors.

"We want this island to be a place of peace," said Foreign Minister Albert Zakyariy in an interview. "We do not want either an American or a Soviet base here. We want to maintain our independence."

In late 1973, the government declared that it did not want warships of any country to call at its ports and this explains in large part Diego Suarez's economic difficulties.

Already, there is an atmosphere of abandonment about this sunbaked town, named after the captain of a Portuguese slave ship and built up to its present size and population of 40,000 by the French, who first landed on the bay's shores in 1885.

Many of its houses and buildings are run-down and empty now; even in the town's center, and there seems to be remarkably little life except at night when strollers come out to enjoy the cool sea breeze.

Few French Left

There are still a few French sailors and businessmen to be seen at the Hotel de la Poste

of the previous U.S.-supported regime to enslave Cambodia. Broadcasts have extolled the virtues of short hair and plain dress and repeated themes of purification and cleanliness both in physical matters, like cleaning debris from city streets, and in attitude changes, like expunging U.S. manners and mores.

According to Phnom Penh radio, soldiers and ordinary citizens are working day and night to repair roads, bridges, rail lines and other public facilities destroyed or damaged in the five-year war.

Debris of War

The radio has urged the people to make do with what it has, and follow the Khmer Rouge example of making everything from scythes to furniture from the metallic debris of the war. It has boasted that folk medicines, produced at home, are supplanting imported medicines and proving to be as good.

However, the relative scarcity of news dispatches and the paucity of factual content suggest that the new leadership has severe communications and organizational problems and that Cambodia faces a difficult time before reconstruction matches the pace in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the leadership seems content to leave the outside world alone and to seek its own path without foreign influence. Contacts between Phnom Penh and the West have been severely limited and no plans are in evidence for international travel or for even the most sympathetic of Western countries to set up embassies in Cambodia.

Training Children

SAIGON, June 2 (AP)—South Vietnam's new Communist government has begun a campaign to train children in the teachings of Ho Chi Minh, the "father" of Vietnamese independence who died in 1969.

Broadcasts in connection with the celebration of International Children's Day yesterday called for "cultural activities destined to serve the children, including the teaching of children's songs like 'The Children of Vietnam Love Uncle Ho Chi Minh.'"

"Children will be taught how to live a new life," said Saigon radio. "For instance, not to read books of publications of decadent culture left behind by the Americans and their servants, and not to use narcotics."

"Instead they should read publications printed by the revolutionary government, learn the five teachings of Uncle Ho, which are love, the fatherland and our comrades; study well and develop good unity; maintain good discipline; maintain good hygiene and be modest, sincere and courageous."

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## French Warships Call at Leningrad

MOSCOW, June 2 (UPI)—Two French warships, the cruiser Colbert and the patrol vessel Le Normand, arrived in Leningrad today for a four-day visit, Tass said.

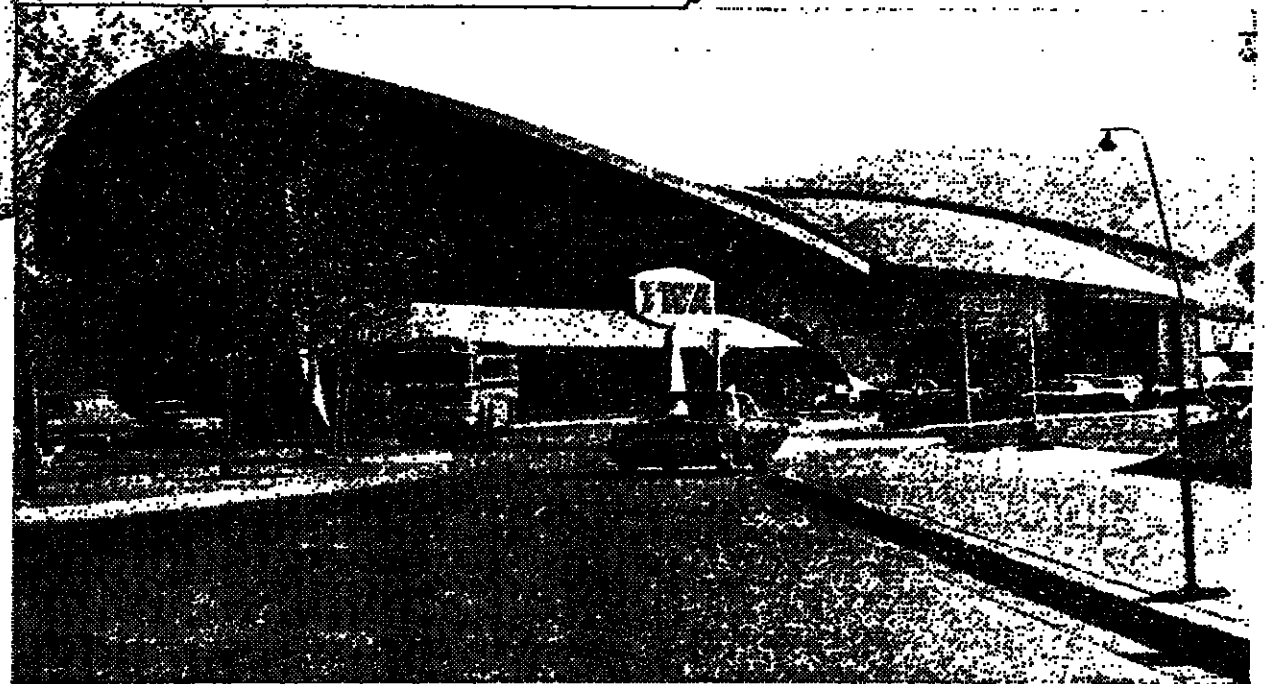
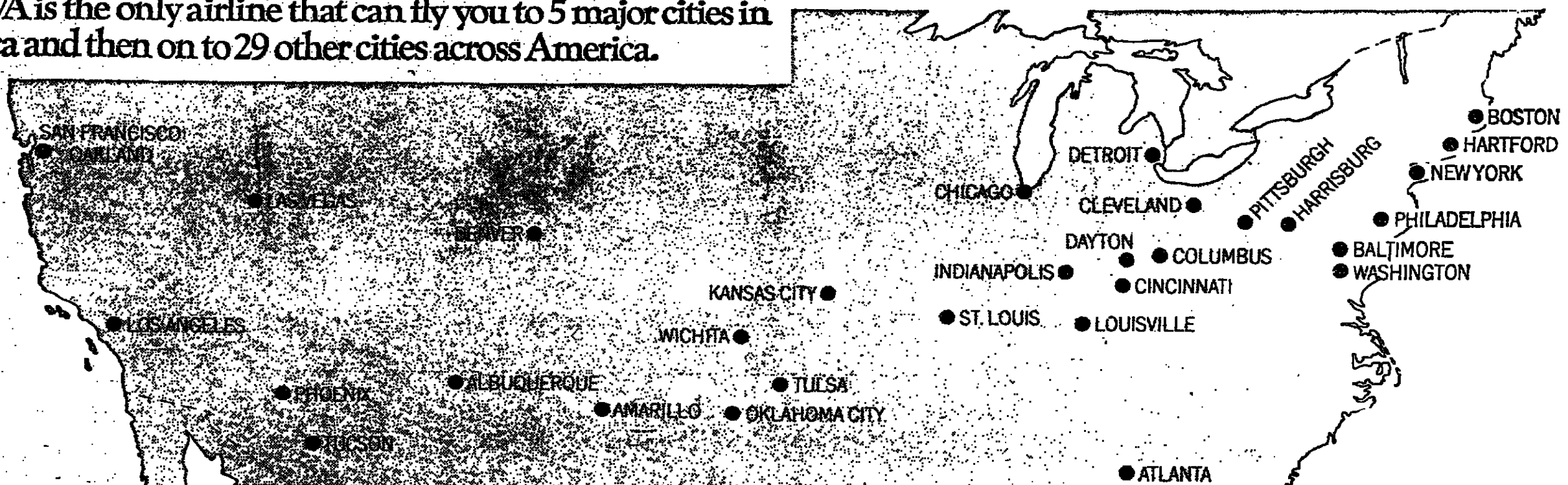
Their call followed that of two U.S. Navy ships to Leningrad last month, and a visit by a Swedish squadron to Tallinn, Estonia.

The French ships, under the command of Vice-Adm. Socrate Petrochilo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, moored at the Nova River passenger terminal, where Russians held welcome banners. An artillery battery on Kronstadt Island in the Gulf of Finland fired a salute.



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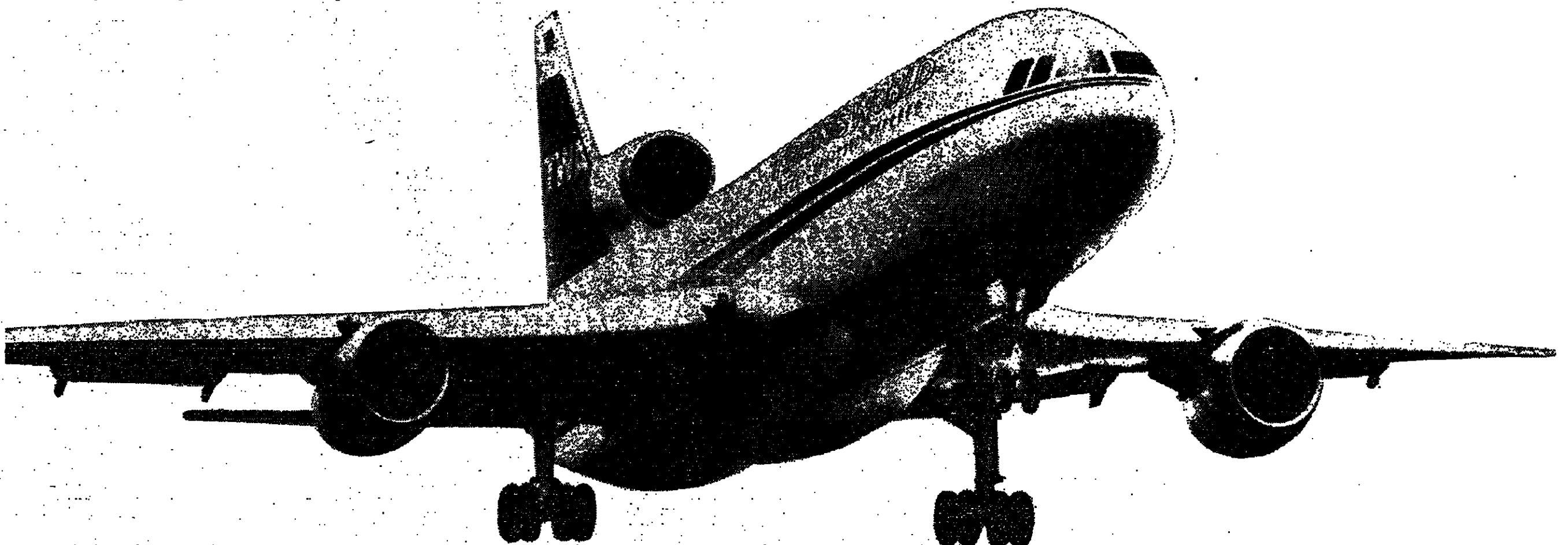
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## Mr. Ford's Oil Program

Twenty months after the Arab oil embargo and a 400-per-cent price increase alerted the country to its vulnerability, congressional action still is awaited on a comprehensive program to limit fuel consumption, increase production and authorize the President to stockpile petroleum and ration it in an emergency.

Seventeen other oil-importing nations have joined the U.S.-initiated International Energy Agency to take coordinated counter-cartel measures of this kind. But the whole imaginative enterprise will be endangered if the United States delays in implementing its own strategy just as the oil-producing countries are threatening another price rise of 10 to 20 per cent for September.

These circumstances left President Ford no alternative last week but to go ahead with his long-delayed stop-gap plan for oil conservation by doubling the import fee and giving notice of gradual price decontrol for "old" wells. This program would worsen both unemployment and inflation, but action to limit U.S. consumption was essential before economic recovery—whenever it comes—and worldwide rise in petroleum demand again strengthens the hand of the oil cartel.

Nothing the President has done prevents the Congress from going ahead with its own program. On the contrary, other vital conservation measures and most of the major programs required to bring in alternate sources of energy cannot be initiated by executive action. They depend entirely on congressional authorization. The President himself has offered to rescind the whole \$2-a-barrel import fee and to stretch out price decontrol over a period of several years, as favored by chairman Ullman of the House Ways and Means Committee, if Congress will enact equivalent oil-saving measures.

The Ullman bill would do that, substituting a tax on gasoline alone for the administration's across-the-board import fees. It would also tax gas-guzzling automobiles, encouraging Detroit to shift to lighter vehicles. But divisions in the Democratic majority make passage of the Ullman bill in its present form unlikely.

Other administration energy proposals and some that originated in Congress are stalled in more than a half-dozen committees in both houses. Among them are bills to open the naval petroleum reserves, to substitute U.S. coal for foreign oil in more electric power plants, to stimulate work on synthetic fuels, to build storage capacity for 1.3 billion barrels of oil and to authorize rationing and the pooling of oil with other industrial countries in an emergency.

This committee fragmentation would make a coherent program virtually impossible, even if there were some disposition on Capitol Hill to act. What would serve the interests of the country far better would be a single energy committee in each house or, better still, a joint Senate-House energy committee similar to those on economics and atomic matters. Regrettably, nothing like this is in sight. Rather, slow piecemeal action stretching over many months appears to lie ahead. And key elements, such as a floor price to protect investment in new energy sources and a gasoline tax—the centerpiece of the Ullman bill—may well be defeated.

The Democratic majority will have a grave responsibility if this happens. The Congressmen who fear that support for a gasoline tax will lead to penalties may find next year, if an energy crunch intervenes, that the penalties for failing to vote adequate energy measures may be far more severe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Good Greek-Turk Start

It is too early to speak of a "breakthrough" in restoring normal relations between Greece and Turkey; but a good start has been made with the agreement by Premiers Karamanlis and Demirel that their problems "must be solved peacefully." President Ford and others attending the NATO summit deserve credit for bringing about in Brussels this overdue encounter—the first private talk between Greek and Turkish premiers since 1967.

If the communiqué is disappointingly brief on Cyprus—the issue that has brought Greece and Turkey close to war during the last 10 months—it does commit both governments to support the negotiations under United Nations auspices in Vienna between representatives of the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities. Unfortunately, the pledge of that indispensable support coincides with the indefinite postponement, on Turkish-Cypriot initiative, of a resumption in Vienna scheduled to begin this week.

The communiqué indicates, however, that Turkey has overcome its reservations about taking promptly to the International Court of Justice the question of apportioning exploitation rights between the two countries on the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea, which is believed to contain oil. Meanwhile, experts from the two sides will speed up joint studies on continental shelf development as well as on access to airspace, another issue that has arisen since the eruption in Cyprus last year.

Though the Brussels results were modest enough, Turkey did demonstrate more flexibility than had been indicated by the recent hardening statements of Premier Demirel. If Turkey now could make a meaningful gesture on Cyprus—by troop or territorial withdrawals or by allowing some Greek-Cypriots to return to their homes in the north—the chances for ending the 10-month-old Aegean crisis, and restoring NATO's Mediterranean flank, would be enormously enhanced.

Both sides must accept blame on every major issue that divides Turkey from Greece; but it was Turkey that resorted to a massive use of force on Cyprus that drove 200,000 from their homes. The Greek side has gone far toward meeting Turkish demands for a federated, bicomunal state on Cyprus. As the stronger party by far on the ground, Turkey could gain much in international esteem by a display of magnanimity.

A substantial concession in advance of the resumption in Vienna would insure prompt restoration of the American military aid which Turkey regards as of crucial importance. To judge by the temper of the Congress—and despite what President Ford or Secretary Kissinger may say—this is probably the only way to bring about that restoration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The NATO Meeting

It is probable that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to the Brussels dinner with mixed feelings and with the impression of having had his hand forced. It was one of those family meetings at which France is always considered as the *enfant terrible* or the badly brought-up child who is kept aside from some discussions or who deliberately avoids them. The trip moreover could revive in France the old charge that the French President finds new virtues in the mermaids of Atlanticism. After weighing all these drawbacks, the French President considered that it would not be opportune to be impolite toward both the King of the Belgians and President Ford, while the long path that is to lead to his state visit to the United States in 1976 remains full of obstacles—the difference of approach about the energy conference is sufficient proof of this. But the Elysée Palace has made it quite clear, rather dryly, that going beyond this politeness was precluded and that thorough discussions with the U.S. President—very improbable incidentally for lack of time—were out of the

question. The matter in any case shows that Franco-American relations which have been "bathing in oil" since the Caribbean meeting of last December, remain sensitive and at the mercy of hasty interpretations. The concern of Paris not to complicate the difficult dialogue with the U.S.S.R., the nervousness of Moscow when NATO yearly meetings draw near, oblige the French President to an exercise in tight-rope walking.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Since charity begins at home, President Ford's first concern on landing in Brussels Wednesday night was to enjoin the Belgian Premier to postpone the decision which he was about to take to order Mirage aircraft as replacements for the old Starfighters of his air force. Mr. Ford obtained satisfaction and Belgium finally will choose the F-16. Similar pressures exerted by Washington on Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway already have achieved the same result. This is a fine illustration of the fact that the Atlantic alliance implies a close dependence of Western Europe on the United States.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 3, 1900  
BRUSSELS—In recognition of the success of the concert given by Sousa's band in Belgium, the Academy of Arts, Science and Literature of Hainaut has conferred upon Mr. John Philip Sousa the Grand Diploma of Honor, and decorated him with the Cross of Artistic Merit of the first class. A similar decoration was bestowed upon Mr. George Frederick Hinton, Mr. Sousa's manager.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1925  
NEW YORK—The historic Yale fence was partly destroyed by fire at New Haven today in the course of a riot precipitated among freshmen celebrating the end of their academic year. The riot had rather serious consequences, as numerous students, one professor and many members of the New Haven police force, who rushed to the scene, were injured in the free-for-all fight which wound up the celebration.



## No Questions, Please

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—If Americans learned anything from Vietnam and Watergate, it should have been the need to question official truth. The press especially. The experience of those years showed its critical function in a democracy: assuring that the governed, not just the governors, have the facts to decide public issues. The press's duty is to challenge official truth, to take nothing for granted.

All that seems obvious. Or it did until the Mayaguez affair, which was a telling occasion for the press as for politicians. The skeptical soul had to wonder, then, how deep the lessons of Vietnam and Watergate had gone. Far across the country most of the media, far from challenging the official version of events, echoed the uncritical cheers mostly heard in Congress.

In light of that general performance it was surprising, the other day, to find a critic of television complaining that one program had exhibited "negativism" toward President Ford's handling of Mayaguez. Benjamin Stein, writing in the Wall Street Journal, attacked the May 15 edition of the NBC nightly news with John Chancellor.

Some of Stein's criticism was subjective or depended on having seen the particular program. He described one reporter whom he criticized as "immaculately dressed," presumably a suspicious trait. Another reporter, after quoting congressional reaction to the ship's rescue, called it a "political plus" for Ford. That, said Stein, was an "insinuation" that the President's motive was political.

### Larger Premises

But it is the larger critical premises that are interesting. There were "vinegary little drops of cynicism" in the program, Stein said. Would he have preferred little drops of sugar water about a sudden and at that point largely unexplained military action? After the lies they have told and the laws they have broken in recent years, are officials entitled to presume that their hearts are pure and their lips untouched by anything but truth?

To raise doubts about a presidential action, Stein suggested, was "covert editorialism" unless the doubts could be attributed to a "responsible, representative person." But taking the official line at face value and simply reproducing it is presumably not "editorialism." That is some theory of journalism.

NBC's legal reporter, Carl Stern, was a particular target of Stein. His faults were as follows: He noted that Congress, having demanded just two years ago that it have a voice in the use of military force, had now acquiesced in Ford's unilateral action with "barely a whimper." After quoting White House counsel in support of the Mayaguez action, Stern quoted Raoul Berger of the Harvard Law School in criticism of it, and Berger, Stein said, might be "unrepresentative."

One wonders how Stein would arrange to have only "representative" criticism of the lawfulness of presidential actions. Should there first be a poll of all constitutional law scholars in the country? Who is to decide on eligibility?

In any event, the press's duty in our system is not to be evaded by a search for "representative" outside critics. Was it wrong for newspapers on their own to raise legal questions about Richard Nixon's tax deductions, or his theories of presidential power?

It is the job of a qualified legal reporter such as Carl Stern to point out the questions and the consequences for the law in an episode as significant as that of the Mayaguez. If not a single senator had opposed Lyndon Johnson on Tonkin Gulf, it would still have been the press's duty to question the official version of events.

One would think from the Stein complaint that Ford's handling of Mayaguez had been overwhelmed by one-sided criticism. But of course the contrary is true. How many U.S. viewers or readers know that Ford's action was in conflict with the explicit words of a law barring the use of combat forces in Indochina? How many are aware of doubts

about the necessity for the military action, and about its cost?

The last and most amusing of Stein's complaints was that John Chancellor and others at NBC write their own copy, leading to a diversity that can be "bewildering." But diversity of expression is our ideal, and in this age of concentration we encourage it within single news organizations—including the Wall Street Journal. Stein suggested a "guiding editorial hand" to make sure the news was "not self-contradictory." That sounds like a plug for Pravda.

It is sad to find elements in the press itself seeking to tone down its already inadequate skepticism toward official truth. But that is nothing new. In the 1920s Humbert Wolfe, a British civil servant who dabbled in verse, wrote:

You cannot hope to bribe or twist, Thank God, the British journalists, But seeing what the man will do Unbribed, there's no occasion to.

## Ford and the 1976 Campaign

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Gerald R. Ford is now focusing hard on the 1976 presidential campaign. He is known to feel that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is his most probable—and strongest—Democratic opponent. He also believes Nelson Rockefeller might be denied the vice-presidential nomination by the Republican National Convention in 1976.

Those views, privately expressed by the President before his European trip, closely parallel public comments to newsmen on May 13 by his longtime friend and political adviser, Melvin R. Laird.

But while Laird's remarks were interpreted as typical Lairdian plays to saddle the Democrats with Teddy Kennedy's problems and deflect conservative Republican opposition away from Ford and toward Rockefeller, the President himself is no political gamesman. His unadorned view is that Kennedy would probably be his strongest opponent and that, realistically, Republican delegates must be given final say on Rockefeller for vice-president.

Mr. Ford is known to believe Kennedy would have no trouble being nominated for president if he is willing and that nobody but Kennedy knows whether he will be. But the President feels the odds are that he will do it.

### Formidable Rival

While some White House aides regard Kennedy as highly vulnerable, the President considers him formidable opposition and probably the strongest candidate the Democrats could find. Mr. Ford has trouble precisely assessing the impact of Chappaquiddick, regarding it as an issue that should not be talked about by the Republicans but that speaks for itself with the verdict of the voters unknown.

As for the Republican ticket, Mr. Ford in private does not qualify his support for Rockefeller as vice-president. He feels Rockefeller was the most qualified man to be vice-president, has

performed extremely well in the post and would not be a political liability on the ticket.

Nevertheless, the President carefully avoids a flat forecast that Rockefeller will be his running mate in 1976. Mr. Ford is saying that, to be realistic, the delegates to the National Convention in 1976 are going to make the final decision—though, of course, that never has been the case in the Republican party.

In contrast to Laird's suggestions that a conservative challenge against Rockefeller by Ronald Reagan might clear the air, however, there is no hint Mr. Ford is trying to deflect conservative opposition away from himself and toward his vice-president. The President did not discuss the matter with Laird before his May 13 remarks, though it did come up briefly in a subsequent conversation between them.

The President does not know whether Reagan will in the end actually challenge him for president. He feels that a Ford state-by-state campaign organization and strong fund-raising, coupled with favorable international and domestic developments, will make a challenge for the nomination seem less attractive for Reagan when his decision has to be made.

The deadline for Reagan's decision, the President feels, may come in early autumn. By then, Mr. Ford believes Reagan will have to start collecting delegates—a process the President intends to have started for himself this summer.

### Southern Tests

Mr. Ford is known to believe he cannot stay out of presidential primary contests—including some Southern primaries—if Reagan does run. He regards these Southern contests as a risk, but he is organizing his campaign in such states and was cheered by the reception he received in one Southern primary state, North Carolina, on a trip there May 20.

Peter Lennon  
From London:

'...despite the avalanche of information no voter can be certain of the real implications of his decisive yes or no to the Common Market.'

LONDON—On Friday night, just about the time we lift our first lukewarm pint of the weekend, we will learn whether we are finally and irrevocably "Europeans" or whether we will be isolated little islands for ever more. It is a solemn thought and like most solemn thoughts it has a brief and fleeting flavor which quickly fades.

For the past three months an endless rabble of politicians has been urging us to face the solemn thought. The gravity of what we will undertake on Thursday—participating in the first referendum in the history of Britain—has been drilled at us from the hustings and the telly box. Newspapers have been relentlessly burdened with it, and our letter boxes have been daily chocking it. The awesome nature of the undertaking is somewhat undermined by the knowledge that the referendum originated as a device to prevent a split in the Labor party. Wilson had to calm his left.

The unsatisfactory part of this adventure is that despite the avalanche of information no voter can be certain of the real implications of his decisive yes or no to the Common Market.

Would Britain collapse to a siege economy if we pull out? Would it eventually become a neglected fringe of the European community if we attach ourselves permanently? Has it cost us half a million unemployed already, as the Industry Minister, Tony Benn, claims, or has it generated almost as many jobs, as the pro-market counterclaim? Would we go Communist if left floating alone? Would we become infected with Communism consorting with all those French and Italian Communists?

Will Britain, already shorn of its glad rags of empire, be further humiliated by losing its sovereignty? Or is this its last chance to survive as an influential world power, operating through a united Europe?

### 'Yes' Answers All

The most disheartening thing for the voter is that, according to the politicians, the answer to all these questions is apparently "Yes."

The customary three weeks' general election period tends to remind voters that politicians quote facts to their own purpose, but an abnormally long, three-month campaign has made this indecently obvious. It has been an unusually calm campaign but more than usually characterized by mistreatment of facts.

Another image of surprise has been the ease with which so many politicians shed their life-long scruples, and appeared on platforms with their worst political

enemies. When you have left and right happy platform comrades on one platform, and right and left on an opposite and opposing platform, you can be sure that not only must one side be lying, but someone on each platform must be an ideological manipulator of facts.

### Dreadful Things

This behavior may do dreadful things to the parties after the voting is over, and the detestation of potential party splitting may well be the Labor Education Minister, Reg Prentice, who this week-end called for a government of national unity. This has been taken by almost everyone to mean that he has developed such a taste for right-wing colleagues that he would like to continue the relationship as an official coalition with Labor.

That said, the outcome of the referendum seems to be in little doubt, but not the outcome of having succumbed to the temptation of using the referendum weapon. It is likely that there will be a rather substantial majority for "Yes."

Most senior members of the government are for the market; all the Tory leaders are, and the Liberals have always been in favor. Big business is a market ally, and except for the Communist Morning Star all of Fleet Street is in favor, even joined at the last moment by the leftist New Statesman.

### Psychological Edge

Despite their fear of rising food prices, the impossibility of being accurately informed about the complex problems involved will make it likely that voters will not take a chance on change. The question: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (the Common Market)?" psychologically gives a slight edge to the yes vote, again because people generally don't want change and don't like opting for a negative act like coming out.

At first it looked as if the results from Scotland would be radically different from England, that the Scots would vote "no" massively. For this reason the Scots demanded that the results should be made known by region. In the hope that the difference between Scots and English thinking so demonstrated would be yet another case for Scottish independence.

But the Scottish nationalists are opposed to the market for different reasons than the classical anti-Europeans. Their attitude is no on English terms, but probably yes on independent Scottish terms. This is not as straight an issue as self-government, and the polls indicate that there will be many defectors and no clear difference in voting pattern between England and Scotland will be seen.

The Welsh tend to be split on the issue and Northern Ireland has managed to come up with the most grotesque objection of all. With dreadful inevitability the loyalists have turned it into a sectarian issue. At one meeting in Belfast the chairman of the Northern Ireland branch of the Get Britain Out Campaign declared frankly that many people were "concerned because a majority of countries in the Common Market followed Roman Catholicism."

There is another issue which will probably be heatedly debated when the voting is over: The wisdom of using the referendum weapon at all. When the Prime Minister made his intention clear in January, he was immediately denounced by two Labor MPs. One declared that "it would have evil consequences" and that it was a threat to parliamentary democracy.

The Fabian Society came out strongly against it. "Today," they declared, "it is the EEC, tomorrow it will be independence for Scotland, then Wales, thereafter hanging and flogging."

Many feel that there is nothing democratic and certainly nothing reliable in referenda which demand simple answers to complex questions.



# AIRBUS A300: A FLEXIBLE AIRCRAFT DESIGNED FOR PROFITABLE PASSENGER AND AIR-CARGO SERVICE

## New Plane Marks Effective Mobilization of Europe's Human and Technical Resources

**T** OULOUSE—The big wide-bellied jetliner is towed across the apron at the Aérospatiale plant and into the giant paint shop. From two directions, batteries of nozzles mounted on trolleys set high in the ceiling advance on the plane. Operators move the nozzles this way and that and jets of paint begin to transform the assembly-line green of the Airbus A300. Hardly a drop of paint falls to the floor as the jetliner acquires its glitter. It remains only for the human hand to write in the name of the client airline and to trace its tail insignia.

More and more of these new planes, made by a unique grouping of five West European countries, are being pushed—stage by stage—through the large new assembly hall here, through the paint shop and then onto the runway for collection.

Two Air France pilots flew down from Paris, jumped into their airline's fifth Airbus, put it through its paces

at Toulouse's Blagnac Airport and later dropped it off at Orly from where it begins its day-to-day task of earning revenue for Air France.

A general optimism prevails as production of the Airbus A300 has become the biggest aerospace undertaking in Europe. Airbus Industrie, the builders of the aircraft, have secured 48 sales and options and believe that the plane's economic use of fuel, its low-noise level, its special freight-carrying capacity and, of course, its comfort will make it a sales success in addition to an industrial one.

Six Airbuses have been delivered and those of Air France are now used regularly on Europe's busiest route between London and Paris. But the makers are already committed to building 60. And one part of the five-nation consortium, the British company Hawker Siddeley, which makes the wings, is looking further ahead than that in its long-range planning and ordering of parts.

Mr. Bernard Lathière, head of Airbus Industrie, said recently that although Airbus faced the same current problems with sales as other planes, "the program is designed to last until 1990, even perhaps to the year 2000."

### A Proven Plane

The new whispering giant has proved itself in service. This spring the A300s carried their 500,000th passenger. The eight aircraft in service have logged more than 3,000 flights and close to 5,500 flying hours. Besides an average of 160 passengers per flight, the Airbuses have carried close to 9,000 tons of freight.

Airbus passed another test of reliability and regularity earlier this year when the Belgian Trans-European Airways A300, leased to Air Algérie for the annual pilgrimage from Algeria to Mecca, completed a remarkable 50-day charter schedule. It carried 17,953 passengers, averaging 252 per flight, or a sellout factor of

84.3%, and moved 184 tons of freight in addition to 285 tons of baggage.

The makers of the plane said it was the most successful single aircraft operation yet performed by any of the wide-body generation of planes. For in addition to the Algiers-Jeddah run, Air Algérie put the big plane on the Algiers-Paris route several times a week to move Algerian produce to Europe. On these days the utilization rate was around 15 hours.

Moreover, during this charter operation, ground support was very limited, but this did not prevent the Airbus from displaying operational independence. This particular plane went back to the Toulouse paint hangar, left once again with its Belgian colors and then flew off to carry holiday makers to Mediterranean vacation areas.

Air France has been the leader in operating the Airbus. Its sixth plane, delivered at the end of May, leaves the airline with ten more options. Air Siam leased an A300B2 for its Hong Kong-Bangkok run and will change it for the latest version, the A300B4, a medium to long-range aircraft which obtained its certification in March. Korean Airlines has come in for six firm orders while India has taken three, with three more on option. Airbus Industrie is selling the plane there as the perfect means of transport on the high-density internal services that link New Delhi with Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

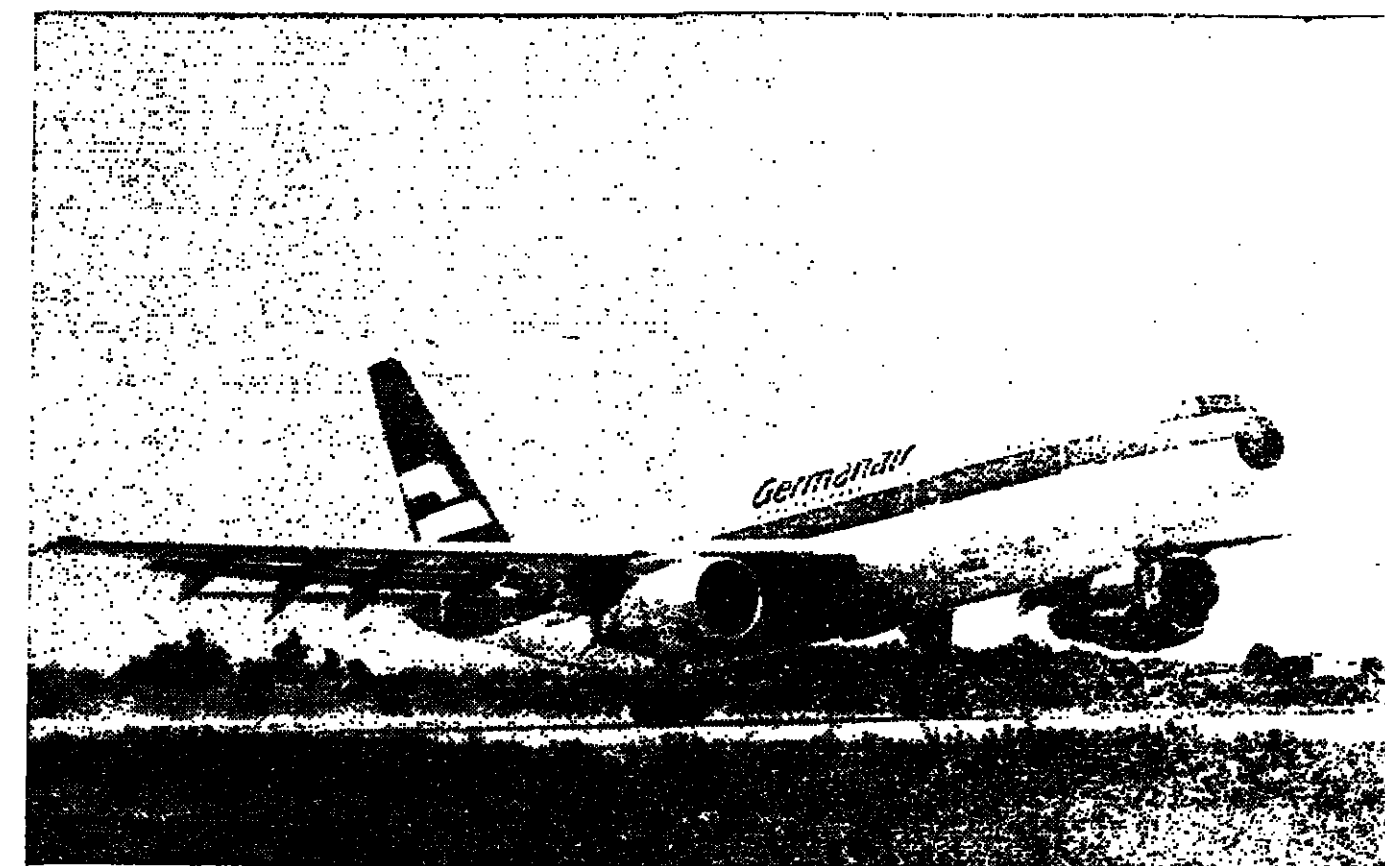
Germanair has become the first airline to operate the new B4 version with delivery of one aircraft on May 23. More orders from charter companies are in the offing.

Lufthansa has ordered three Airbuses with options for nine more. Initial deliveries to the airline will be made early next year.

Alitalia, which is phasing out its old DC8s and Caravelles, is looking hard at the Airbus at the same time as the stretched versions of two US planes, the 727 and DC9. Alitalia directors like the Airbus, especially its easy, mechanized freight-handling system.

### Sales Breakthrough

While Airbus stands poised for a sales breakthrough in several parts of the world, there is no doubting the success of the coordinated manufacturing of the plane. Airbus Industrie is a supranational corporation which in 1969 persuaded the French and West German governments to put up \$450 million to build the first prototypes. Today Deutsche Airbus GmbH, formed of MBB and VFW-



Germanair is first airline to use the B4 longer-range version.

Fokker, has a 47.9 per cent stake in Airbus Industrie along with France's state-owned Aérospatiale while the remaining 4.2 per cent is held by Spain's C.A.S.A., which builds the cabin doors and the horizontal part of the tail.

Deutsche Airbus builds the bulk of the fuselage. A whole-like Super Guppy cargo plane picks up a center fuselage section from the MBB plant at Bremen, flies it to St. Nazaire on France's Atlantic coast where it is fitted to an Aérospatiale under-section. Then, on to Toulouse, where a truly European midriff takes shape with the addition of Hawker Siddeley wings from Manchester and Fokker wing edges made in Amsterdam. With the Super Guppy hopping around Europe there is often only a two-day gap in the fitting together of parts.

Hagen Holzhauser, a young German engineer, is one of the managers of the final assembly line at Toulouse, which starts at one end of the hangar with the French-built cockpit and ends out on the tarmac where final touches are being applied to Airbus No. 15. Herr Holzhauser stated: "The parts come here completely equipped, that is to say that everyone does everything in their part of the plane. It makes them partners rather than subcontractors."

The main work force at Toulouse is French and theirs is the task of assembling parts made by thousands of aerospace workers at half a dozen European plants. But there is also an international atmosphere in the Toulouse plant as British, Dutch and Spanish engineers check

the final fitting of their sections. The size of the West German contingent can be gauged from the factory signs printed in French and German.

Language and technical problems have been overcome by a refusal to rely upon interpreters except for so-called "political" discussions. Political in the sense of policy concerning the plane. With Airbus, representatives from five countries have been permitted to offer their own solutions for technical problems.

### Common Language

Engineers have found a common language and the big plane, as a result, is on time and cost. Human problems have been settled with surprising ease. German families are integrated into the villages around Toulouse and school problems overcome

with the help of the French authorities. One West German engineer stated: "I go back to Munich to see my parents, but then I say 'I'm going home to France.'"

The general view is that the international effort on Airbus has been a human and technical success. Mr. Lathière stated recently that the fact that 75 per cent of the elements making up maintenance costs of the Airbus were also used on other tried aircraft was a strong technical and commercial argument for the plane. He was of the opinion that international cooperation offered the advantage of a technical guarantee as engineering departments worked together and controls were executed jointly. This assured that the best solutions for the aircraft were selected at all stages of planning and production.

At the moment, the Toulouse plant is geared to

produce an Airbus a month. The next stage will be a 50 per cent increase in the rate of production. Confidence in the aircraft's future is expressed in the tooling ordered for a rate of four a month.

The break-even point is 250 aircraft, but as Robert Blanchet, senior vice president in charge of sales, stated: "We still think this is a realistic figure given our hopes for large sales in the United States. There is certainly a place for our plane after the current recession and we are in close contact with American airlines who are watching Air France's operational experience closely. We say we have a 10 to 20 per cent seat-mile cost advantage over the Boeing 727 and that our freight capacity gives us a lower break-even point with passengers. And we also have the quietest jet transport in service."

## Airbus Offers Automatic Loading System, Quietness and Longevity

**A**S one senior salesman for the European Airbus put it succinctly: "The name of the game is freight." In other words, a plane's freight-carrying capability is today one of its major selling points as freight compensates for stagnant passenger traffic.

Average cargo load for scheduled operators of the A300 Airbus has been between two and a half and three tons of freight. The higher figure is the average between Paris and London.

The plane's freight compartment can carry 20 standard containers of 18 tons total weight while the forward hold is specially designed to take large pallets.

Airbus offers also a fully automatic loading system and a means of moving

containers from place to place.

The makers say their large cargo door and under-floor facilities give them an advantage over other short-range planes which have traditional cargo holds, thus putting Airbus in the league of long-range, wide-bodied jets.

They add that under-floor cargo capacity can produce \$19 million more in revenue than a slim trijet.

### The Quiet Jet

What are the Airbus's other selling points as it tries to break into the American market via its enlarged office in New York?

The company is stressing its quietness. One of the first aircraft to be certificated under the FAA and ICAO noise regulations, the

A300 demonstrates considerable noise reductions compared with aircraft of the 1960s. Powered by two General Electric CF 6-50 engines, Airbus has been designed from the outset to establish new standards of quietness in every day operation.

Other technical points in the sales drive include the Airbus's rare use of full thrust with a resulting influence on reliability and the life of the engine.

Attention has been paid to the tires and brakes and Concorde experience has proved useful here.

"We have built long life into the design of this plane," said an Airbus senior executive. "It is no longer practical to change planes every ten years and we offer a 15 to 20-year life with the A300."

## Bigger Airbus Model Challenges 707 Capabilities in World Markets

**A** bigger European Airbus has been produced to challenge the range and cargo capabilities of the 707.

The A300B4 will go first to Air Siam and Germanair, although Air France is studying the possibilities of having a mixed fleet of the basic and heavier Airbuses.

The manufacturers also have their eye on the Middle East market. The maximum takeoff weight is being increased to 155 tons.

A demonstration run to the Middle East showed off

the A300B4's longer range. The aircraft first flew from Toulouse to Geneva, then went on to Kuwait, some 4,685 kilometers, landing on the long Kuwait runway just as the sun was setting.

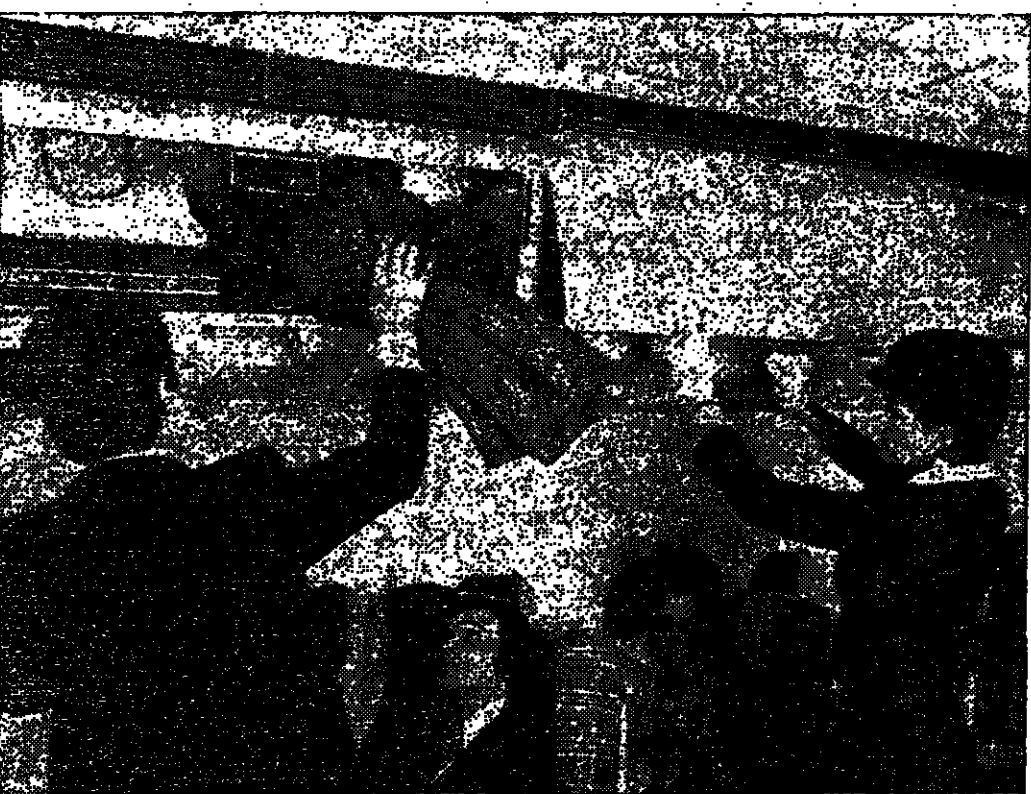
After a two-hour layover, the Airbus took off for the 4,910 kilometer trip back to Toulouse, the longest flight to date by an Airbus.

The manufacturer's hope is that the plane will interest airlines now using 707s on the so-called "milk run" routes. One example is the Far East route via Beirut,

Tehran, Karachi and Tokyo.

Airbus Industrie now plans a big promotional drive in the Middle East.

**Economic Performance**  
Middle East airlines are being told that the A300B4 can perform economically as a short-haul transport between neighboring cities in the Middle East and can run services to the major cities of Europe, Africa and Asia. Over a medium to long-haul range the big Airbus can carry 260 passengers or 160 passengers and 20,000 pounds of freight.



Spacious cabin lockers for convenience of passengers.

## Air France to expand use of Airbus on current and new routes

**A**T a time when airlines are looking hard at whether they can afford new planes, Air France is not only building up a fleet of European Airbuses, but is looking at imaginative ways of using the plane in various parts of the world.

Air France bought Airbus for a mixture of reasons—because it was in the national interest and because the company had been looking for a big, medium-range plane since 1960.

"The national interests and those of Air France have been well served by Airbus," said Mr. Claude Lalanne, the airline's executive vice-president. "The plane has been a technical and commercial success."

Air France has placed six firm orders for the A300 and has taken options on ten more. Its

fifth Airbus has just been delivered and is being fitted at Orly according to the airline's decoration scheme.

The sixth Airbus will be delivered at the end of May or early June and the airline wants two more next year, one in 1977 and another in 1978.

At that point the airline's fleet of ten Airbuses, some of them the longer-range A300B4, will put Air France ahead of its Continental European rivals on European routes. The French airline sees the Tristars of British Airways, in some ways a competitor, as they are being used increasingly on holiday routes and on a semi-charter basis.

Air France has ambitious plans for inserting Airbus into its route network. At the moment, the big jet is used on the Paris-London, Paris-Nice

and the Paris-Marseilles-Algiers runs. The plane has functioned well and there have been far less engine snags compared with the first 747s. Airbus passengers appreciate the right to take much larger suitcases on board as hand luggage.

The plane is being introduced on the Paris-Athens-Tel Aviv run, on London-Nice on July 1, and Cairo-Jeddah-Dhahran in October. Other Airbus routes planned, but for which start-up dates have yet to be fixed, are Paris-Tunis, Paris-Madrid and Paris-Los Palmas-Dakar. And next winter Air France plans to put the A300B4 on its North America-French West Indies run.

The airline has found the 707 too small and the 747 a little too big for this profitable route and considers a 269-seat, one-class Airbus would be

better for the job. The planes will be based in New York where a special maintenance facility will be established. Its presence there will also help the selling effort for the A300 to airlines in North America. The Airbus will also be used to serve large new tourist resorts that are being opened in Mexico.

Air France has asked Airbus Industrie for advanced delivery of an A300B4 so that it can use the plane on medium to long-range hauls.

The New York-Caribbean run, according to Mr. Lalanne, will be very important for the image of the plane.

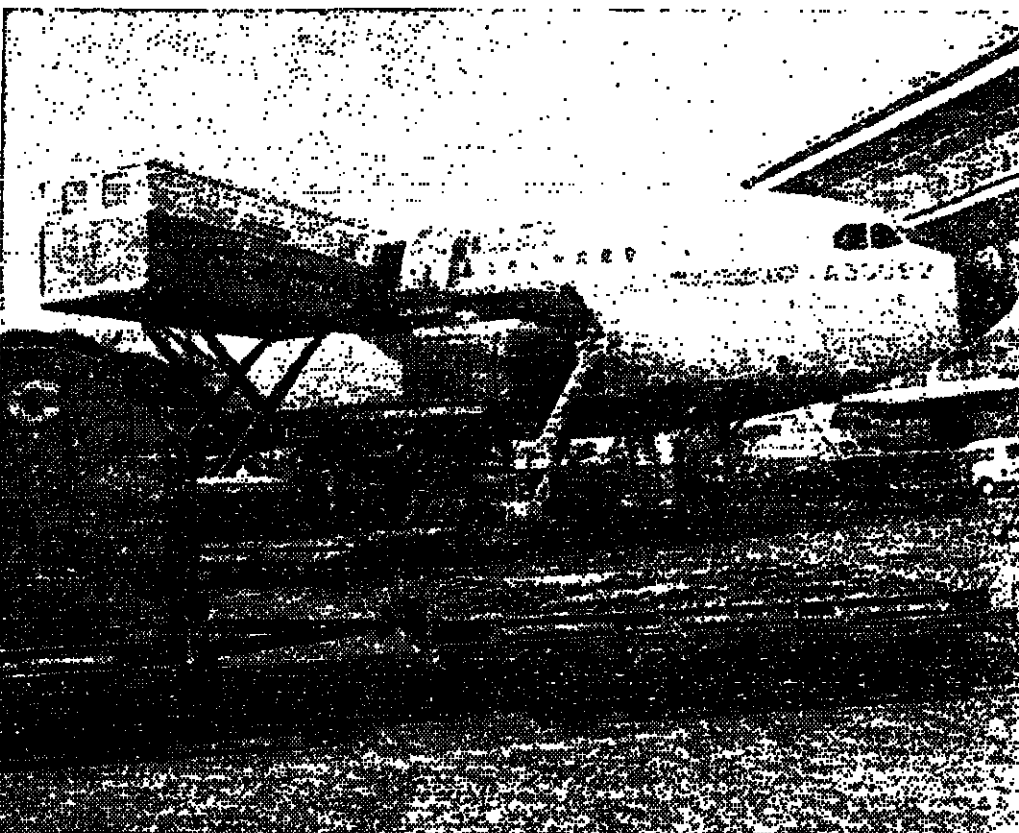
In Europe the success of Airbus with its 251-seat capacity poses a problem for Air France, which has agreements with other carriers for a balance of capacity. If it introduced too many

Airbuses, it would have to reduce the total number of flights between Paris and other cities.

Apart from its useful freight-carrying ability, containers can be switched to an Airbus from a 747—Airbus has proved more economical to fly.

Crew costs are relatively lower than those for the 727 and the Caravelle, while the airline estimates that on a run such as Paris-Tunis (1,700 kilometers) Airbus uses 4 1/2 liters of fuel per seat per 100 kilometers compared with almost six liters for the 727 and 7 1/2 for the Caravelle.

Initially, Air France faces substantial costs in connection with the introduction of the aircraft into its flight network, but feels that by next year Airbus will be proving ten per cent cheaper to run than its main rivals.



Airbus's cargo door opens to load container.



## SHOPPING IN VIENNA

## Amid Cuckoo Clocks, A Fashionable Oasis

By Susan Heller Anderson

VIENNA, June 2 (IHT).—Amid the cuckoo clocks, dirndls and miscellaneous kitsch that line the touristy Kärntnerstrasse, the elegant windows and quietly gleaming brass outside W. F. Adlmüller (No. 41) are an oasis of chic in a slightly dreary Viennese fashion desert.

But Mr. Adlmüller ("my friends call me Fred") seems determined to change Austria's silhouette single-handedly. He designs two couture collections a year; goes to Paris several times to do all the buying for his ready-to-wear boutique; has contracts with English manufacturers who make up clothes from his sketches; selects all fabrics for the couture collections; clothes many of the world's best-known performing artists and diplomats; creates costumes for theater and opera; oversees the shop's eye-catching window decorations; advises difficult male customers; produces perfumes for men and women; and is now a full-time professor of fashion at Vienna's Academy of Applied Art.

Born in Nuremberg, he seems utterly Viennese, with a charming, courtly manner, pencil-thin moustache and immaculately manicured hands. He came here 45 years ago and stayed. His first and only job was with the shop, which he has owned for the past 20 years.

## Exudes Luxury

Situated in a former Esterhazy palace, the whole place exudes

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luxury. The ready-to-wear boutique clothes sport famous and expensive labels—Hermès, Jaeger, Bettina. Although separates are not the shop's strong point, a good selection of blouses in all sizes and prices are stocked.

Half the store is devoted to men's fashions and they are elegant. Many of the shirts, ties and pajamas bear the Adlmüller label. Cotton shirts come in extraordinary patterns, one a wild houndstooth in red, green and navy on a white ground. Shirts cost from \$90 to \$115, the latter for a sexy heavy silk number.

But the boutique grew from Mr. Adlmüller's basic love, the sumptuous evening gowns that somehow fit perfectly into Vienna's hyperactive night life. His signature is a lovely embroidery that has no relationship to the heavy, cardboard encrusted stuff fashionable some years back. His embroideries are fashioned from shimmering silk threads, sometimes sprinkled with a few beads. The effect is light and ethereal, floating and feminine but not fussy. For summer, there is a heavy white crepe V-necked column of a dress, embroidered in shades of green to suggest free-form leaves growing upward from the waist. One of these can set you back \$2,500.

Mr. Adlmüller delights in women's clothes. "The women are more fun," he explains, although his male clients include conductors Herbert von Karajan and Karl Böhm, who buy their evening clothes from him. He concedes that Viennese women have made a lot of fashion progress in the past five years. "Now, I find them well-dressed." He attributes this to the increase in tourists. "Women look at others from different countries. They learn something."

## Personal Stamp

His own customers are not necessarily Austrian, although "Naturally, we dress all the Austrian first ladies." His client roster includes many famous names, among them opera star Christa Ludwig and Thailand's Queen Sirikit.

Mr. Adlmüller admits that he has been influenced by other couturiers, but his shop bears such a personal stamp that his own signature is on the shocking pink carry-home shopping bags.

Several years ago, he collaborated with a team of perfume mixers



Fred Adlmüller and model in his "Rosenkavalier" ensemble.

in Grasse, France, to create two scents for men and women called "Eau de Vienne," sold abroad at Fortnum and Mason in London and Saks Fifth Avenue in New York.

Costume design came naturally to Mr. Adlmüller, who has long been interested in the theater.

In the late 1940s, he did Lybna Weitzsch's dresses for her Metropolitan Opera debut as Salome. Several years ago, he created costumes for the Munich Opera's "Arabella." Last year, his "Fledermaus" designs for the Vienna Volksoper were highly praised by critics normally stingy with words.

This year, he is giving master classes in couture at Vienna's Academy of Applied Art. He works there every morning, surrounded by five assistants and his students, and likes every second of it. At the end of this week, his first graduating class is presenting a fashion show in the Austrian Museum of Applied Art. He beams like a father-to-be anticipating the event.

## All Needs

An obviously kind and considerate man, Mr. Adlmüller pampers his female customer by providing all her costume needs, down to the last accessory. Magnificent full-blown silk flowers in jewel-like colors are designed by him and executed by personally selected Viennese craftsmen. Planned to dress, they make a definite fashion statement. He also caters to women who are less than sylph-like. "We have sizes from 8 to 20."

In addition to designing, buying, giving personal service and teaching, Mr. Adlmüller finds time to put together his tempting window displays which are changed twice weekly. No detail

escapes him inside the store, and he is constantly rearranging furniture and buying new plants and accessories to spiff it up even more. How does he manage all this himself? "I like fashion."

## PARIS: The Right Dishes for a Turkish Pilav

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Turkish food is barely represented in Paris, although it is one of the world's outstanding cuisines. There are but two restaurants, available but not indicative of the high culinary level that can be enjoyed on home territory.

Hepsi, a new small shop in the Faubourg Saint Antoine section at 25 Rue de Charonne, Paris 11, has just opened with a haul of objects related to the table, dating from the Ottoman Empire... milk pitchers, sugar and sweetmeat bowls, water ewers, serving dishes for appetizers and rice pilafs. They are of heavy copper, so finely crafted and so pure of line they are being snapped up by dealers who specialize in interior decoration.

The serving dishes for pilav are particularly appealing in form. The immediate reaction is an urge to learn how to make at least one pilav from the extensive Turkish repertoire.

In the traditional Turkish menu, pilav was an indispensable last course before dessert," says Nest Eren in her excellent "The Art of Turkish Cooking" (published by Doubleday, N.Y., 1969). "The great chefs earned their

reputation by the quality of the pilav they served. Even today a Turkish housewife's cooking ability is often judged by her pilav. Rice, in some form or other, must be present in a menu with a Turkish accent."

## Copper Plates

The pilav presentation plates at Hepsi are of hand-hammered copper. The lower part is shaped like a deep soup dish with a broad rim, plain or scalloped. The upper portion, also of burnished copper, sits like a dome over the dish, keeping the food warm. The opulent curve of the cover terminating in a nipple point suggests the delights of the sultan, the seraglio and feasts on gold-embroidered cloth.

François Parid, the shop's owner, fell in love with Turkey six years ago during a two-hour stopover on a sail from Rhodes. Since then he has gone back each year, deepening his knowledge of the country's history, culture, and folklore. Last year he spent three months fine-tuning the markets of three regions to find Ottoman copper and bronze objects, cloisonné silver rings, and silver buckles and belts surprisingly worn once both by women and soldiers. He brought

back a trove of wrought iron spigots that were used to release water in the great basins in the mosque courtyards. These adapt quite nicely to fountains in patios of houses in the Midi.

Hepsi also is offering an unexpected treasure that has nothing to do with Turkey. Found in a shop going out of business was a stock (overlooked since 1900) of feathers of bird of paradise and a crate of full-length coats of shiny cock feathers in gleaming white, black, brown, and red. These evocations of Les Femmes de Chees Maxim are being sold as long as they last—for 70 to 100 francs for a boa and 180 francs for a bird of paradise.

Since copper dishes must be tin-lined before they can be used for food, Hepsi will direct you to an artisan in the neighborhood who does replating. An example of the kind of rice to pile into one of these stunning pilav plates is the following chicken pilav recipe from Mrs. Eren's book.

## Chicken Liver Pilav

1 1/2 cups long grain rice  
Salt to taste  
6 tbs. butter  
1/4 cup pignolia nuts  
1/4 pound chicken livers, diced

there was something inherently wrong in the testing system.

"I began to wonder how many other young blacks, Asian-Americans, Mexican-Americans and American Indians were held back by tests based strictly on the white, middle-class norm," he said. "I tried to sell the idea during my work here in graduate school but at that time (the 1950s) no one was interested. They said that the idea to begin with was to determine how someone would fit into middle-class America."

In an attempt to demonstrate that such tests were a severe form of discrimination, Dr. Williams devised his own test using language and situations drawn from black ghettos. Not surprisingly, blacks scored high on the tests while whites stumbled over questions involving such things as "hawk" (wind) and "hog" (Cadillac).

"I think I made my point," Dr. Williams said. "But by then, I had gained a lot of confidence in myself socially and academically and a shift began to take place in my thinking."

"I began thinking in terms of developing something that would benefit blacks and other minori-

ties instead of just criticizing existing tests."

## Another Shift

And now, in another shift that Dr. Williams says he feels will be of even more practical value to minorities, he said that he is becoming involved in the structure of employment tests.

It has become fairly well accepted that tests can be used to systematically exclude blacks from becoming, for example, policemen and firemen, he said. These tests are subject to the same criticism as the IQ tests.

The psychologist said that it is possible that what evolves will be culturally common to minorities and whites, but he thinks that it is more likely there will be different tests.

"Actually, we're just beginning to get started on it," he said. "I have been asked to restructure the St. Louis Police Department test, and I've been contacted by a number of other cities such as Milwaukee, which is considering changing its Fire Department examination."

"On a broader scale, several congressmen have expressed interest, most notably those who represent states which have large populations of blacks, Chicanos, Asian-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians and other ethnic groups. It all leads me to believe the idea has made an impact."

## A Realization

Dr. Williams, who felt forced to compete strongly with whites in his earlier years, said that he has learned enough through his work to realize that blacks do not have to play as though the other team had the home-court advantage.

"Sure, I grew up thinking I had to be twice as good as a white just to break even. That thought pretty well dominated my college years."

"But now, I'm working for blacks and with blacks, and I don't believe we have to use the white man as a standard any more. It's really great to realize I no longer have to prove anything to anybody."

## Soviet Pianists Take Top Belgian Prizes

BRUSSELS, June 2 (Reuters).—Soviet pianists won the top three prizes in this year's Queen Elisabeth Music Competition for pianists aged 30 or younger.

Michael Faerman, 20, won the 200,000 Belgian-franc (\$5,000) first prize and compatriots Stanislav Igoulsky and Yuri Agorov placed second and third.

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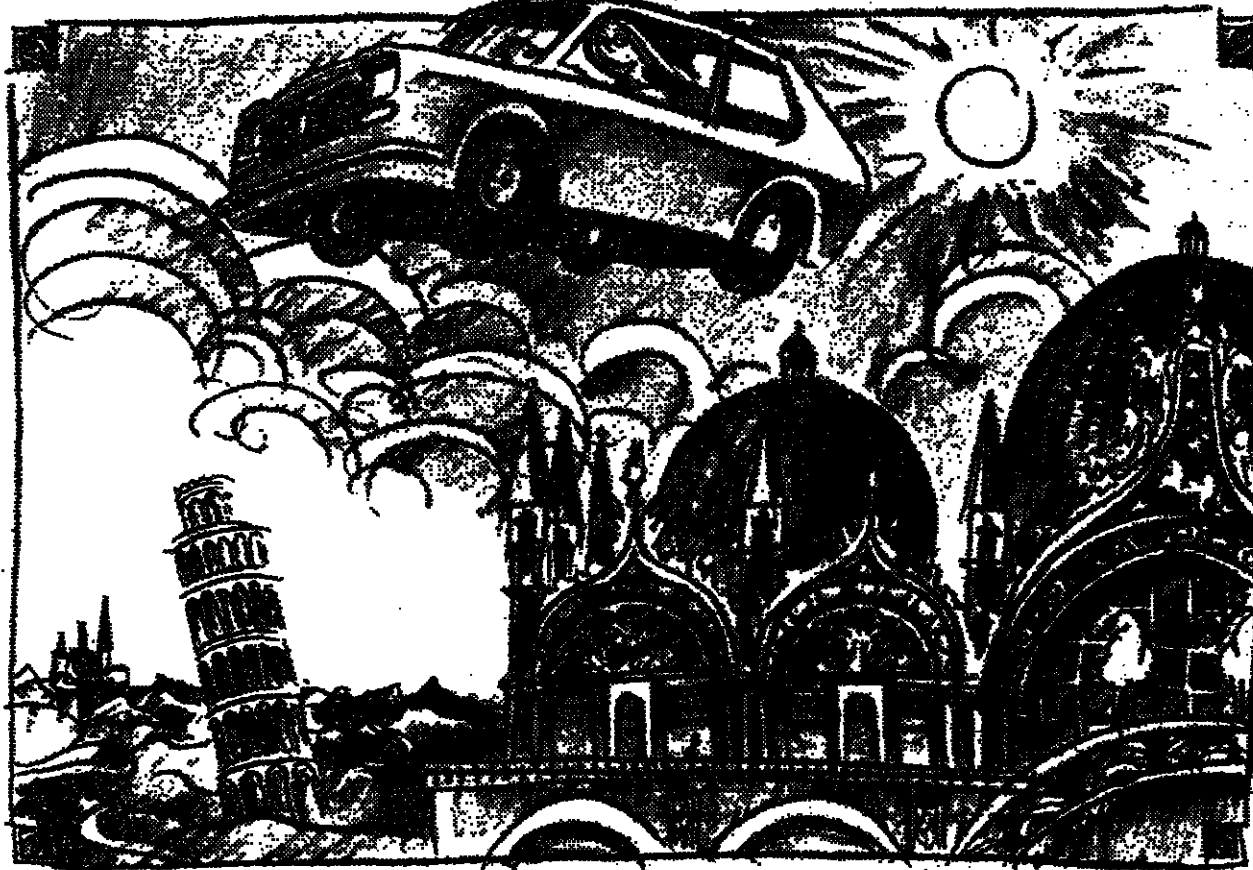
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## U.S. Gold Sale Plan Causes Price Decline

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—An announcement of a U. S. Treasury sale at the end of this month led to heavy selling in the gold market today and widespread speculation that Washington's action was intended to force important price declines in the future.

## Test German Trade Gap Narrower

FRANKFURT, West Germany, June 2 (AP)—West Germany's trade surplus fell to 2,810 million marks in April, from a surplus of 3,447 billion marks in March, according to a preliminary report from the Federal Statistical Office today.

The first four months of the year, the trade surplus declined to 12,356 billion marks from 15,511 billion marks in the first four months of 1974, while imports rose to 16,859 billion marks from 14,788 billion marks in April 1974.

## Gold Gobain Profit Up 15%

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Salin and Pont-A-Mousson said today that their consolidated profit for the first quarter of 1975 was 15.7 million francs, up from 13.7 million francs in 1974.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Social to Buy 20% of Amex

Standard Oil of California (SoCal) plans to purchase a 20-per-cent stake in Amex, the largest U.S. mining and metal marketing firm, for \$232.4 million in cash and preferred shares of a SoCal subsidiary. Three million Amex shares have already been sold to SoCal for \$189.5 million in cash and an additional 2.9 million shares have been issued in exchange for an equal number of shares of preferred stock of Chevron Oil Co. Amex will have the option, starting Jan. 1, to sell the Chevron shares back to SoCal at \$50.50 each.

### MAN to Maintain Dividend

Messerschmitt-Aggregat-Nürnberg (MAN) can be expected to maintain its dividend at 6 deutsche marks a share for the year ending June 30, chairman Hans Moll reports. He notes that the order inflow in the machinery sector is now very satisfactory, with a rise up to the end of April of 18 per cent compared with the year-ago period.

### Contingummi Aiming for Break-Even

After reducing its net loss to 195 million deutsche marks in 1974 from a loss of 405 mil-

lion DM in 1973, Continental Gummi-Werke AG (Contingummi) is aiming at reaching the break-even point this year, says chairman Carl Hahn. Presenting the company's annual report, he notes that although the group's sales declined 9 per cent during the first four months of the current year from the like 1974 period, the company's losses were 31-per-cent lower.

### U.S. Auto Makers Resist New Cuts

Despite lagging sales and slowly rising inventories of unsold new cars, U.S. auto makers appear to be resisting any new cuts in production plans for this month, which have been set at a level about 6 per cent below that of a year earlier. All ten auto makers had been expecting a spring sales upturn when they originally set their second-quarter production schedules, but the hoped-for increase in demand has not materialized.

### Debts of Shipping Industry Reportedly Huge

## Norwegian 'Defaults' on Hire of Tanker

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Ocean Transport & Trading Ltd. said today that Norwegian shipowner Edvard Reiten has "defaulted" on his charter hire of an ocean transport tanker, the Tilen, and the vessel has been repossessed.

Ocean Transport disclosed the default at its annual meeting. Sir Lindsay Alexander, chairman, told the meeting that discussions with Mr. Reiten are in progress, "but they may be long drawn out and I can't hold out much hope of an early outcome."

He said prospects of satisfactory alternative employment for the 230,000-deadweight-ton tanker in the next year or two are "poor."

## U.K. Chrysler Union Heads 'Reluctantly' Back Pay Offer

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Union shop stewards at the Stoke engine plant of Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. today "reluctantly" decided to recommend a return to work of 4,000 striking workers at the plant.

The recommendation to accept the company's pay offer is to be made at a mass meeting Wednesday.

The shop stewards' vote to recommend a return to work was 70 to 51.

Workers went on strike three weeks ago, demanding an immediate basic pay boost of 23 a week. Their ultimate aim at that time was a rise of about 25 a week, or 30 per cent, with a new contract scheduled to go into effect July 1.

Chrysler management has made an offer to all its hourly paid workers that the company says is worth about £10 a week if proposals for profit-sharing and greater worker participation are accepted.

## Swiss Court Sentences Six In Intercambio Fund Fraud

GENEVA, June 2 (AP)—Six business executives, three Swiss and three Dutchmen, involved in the Intercambio scandal of the early 1970s were found guilty of fraud and sentenced to prison terms of from two to 10 years by the Geneva criminal tribunal today.

The three Dutchmen, who were tried in absentia and are believed to be in the Netherlands, which refused to extradite them, are Intercambio founder Walter Voss, sentenced to 10 years, and his two assistants—Henrik Schut and Jan Van Der Voort—who got four years each.

Voss was also director of the Geneva-based Financial Company for Trading Ltd. until 1972 when he withdrew, appointing Romeo Weber of Zurich as his successor. The company acted as agent for Intercambio.

Weber was sentenced to five years and his two assistants, Gilbert Schaub and Aymon de Monay, to two years each. The three Dutchmen also were banned from Switzerland for 15 years.

Prosecuting counsel Dominique Favre accused the defendants of having sold Intercambio fund shares totaling some 10 million francs (\$4 million) promising up to 14 per cent interest to 300 investors from 15 countries.

They never saw their money.

## Fresh Economic Hope Boosts New York List

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Encouraging economic news propelled stocks steeply higher on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.32 points to 846.61. It gained 17.29 points on Friday.

Advancing issues dominated the market, with volume totaling 22.84 million shares, compared with 22.87 million shares on Friday.

As the stock market opened today, the government announced that new orders for factory goods soared in April. Analysts called the news further evidence that the recession is ending.

Later, White House economic adviser Alan Greenspan said he sees "fairly clear evidence" that the recession's forces are spent.

Brokers added that Friday's gain as well as today's was assisted by indications that interest rates will soon decline further. They said the market was helped further today by signs of progress toward an enduring peace in the Middle East.

Amex jumped 5 1/4 points to 51 1/8. The company announced late Friday a \$385-million transaction involving the purchase of 5.9 million shares of Amex common by California Standard at \$65.50 each.

Oil stocks were active and among leaders of the stock market advance. Exxon gained 1 1/2 to 89 1/8, Atlantic Richfield was 100 1/2, ahead 3 1/2, Phillips Petroleum 36 3/8, up 1/2, California Standard 30 3/4, up 1/4, and Getty Oil 18 1/4, ahead 1/4.

Oil industry analysts said the issues benefited from President Ford's increase in oil import tariffs last week as well as encouraging reports from the Middle East.

Cemental Pete was one of the most active NYSE issues, closing at 13, down 5/8, after a jump of 3 1/4 points last week. Analysts related activity in the issue to interest in Oxy Pete's coal holdings.

Gold mining issues were sharply lower following the U.S. Treasury's announcement late Friday of plans to sell an additional 500,000 ounces of gold. ASA fell 1 3/8 to 37, Campbell Redlake was 29 1/4, down 1 1/4, Home-Stack Mining 44 1/2, off 1 1/8, and Dome Mines 49 1/8, down 1 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.82 to 80.50.

Her Majesty Industries "A" rose closed that Staley announced it had received an acquisition proposal from Heinz.

Today, Staley directors rejected the Heinz offer. A spokesman said the directors decided that the offer was not in the best interest of shareholders.

The offer involves an exchange of stock currently valued at about \$260 million.

In contrast to Thursday's market action, volume in Staley stock was only 3,500 shares on Wednesday, 3,800 on Tuesday and 24,100 in all of the previous week.

Source disclosed that the Securities and Exchange Commission has been advised of the Big Board inquiry, and there are indications that the SEC is gearing up its own investigation.

Any trading prompted by advance knowledge of material corporate information would constitute fraud, under SEC statutes. The Big Board has the power to prosecute anti-fraud cases against its own member firms and member-firm personnel.

The SEC has similar power, plus the responsibility of investigating insider-trading cases involving corporate and individual persons.

## New Orders At U.S. Plants Soar by 6.4% As Inventories Drop For 2d Month in Row

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—New orders for factory goods posted their biggest increase—6.4 per cent—in more than 20 years in April, while inventories declined for the second consecutive month, the Commerce Department said today.

Bookings for manufactured products increased \$4.71 billion to a seasonally-adjusted \$73.59 billion from \$73.88 billion in March, when orders fell 3 per cent.

It was the sharpest increase since a 7.3-per-cent rise in December 1954.

Inventories contracted by 0.8 per cent in April, the steepest reduction since a 1.1-per-cent drop in May 1958. It was the first time since July-August 1971 that business stocks declined for two months in a row.

Shipments increased for the first time since last August, rising 4 per cent from March in the biggest gain since a 4.3-per-cent jump in August 1972.

The big increase for orders chiefly reflected a 9.7-per-cent, year-to-date increase in orders for durable goods, which rose to an adjusted \$38.53 billion from \$35.49 billion in March, when such orders had declined by 4.1 per cent.

Orders for non-durable goods rose 3.3 per cent to an adjusted \$39.66 billion from \$38.39 billion the previous month.

The backlog of orders shrank for the seventh month in a row, decreasing by 1.4 per cent to an adjusted \$122.24 billion.

Construction Spending Up  
WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The total value of new construction put in place in April rose 0.6 per cent, or \$700 million, to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$121.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The April increase follows a revised decline of 4.7 per cent, or \$7 billion, to \$121 billion in March.

Despite the April increase, the total value of new construction was still 11 per cent below the year-ago month.

The department had originally reported a small increase in March. The revised decline brought the level of new construction spending to its lowest point since April 1972.

## NYSE Probes Firm's Stock Price Boom

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange is investigating the possibility that persons with advance knowledge of H.J. Heinz Co.'s takeover bid for A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. might have bought Staley stock a few hours before news of the bid became public Thursday.

Staley stock jumped \$5 to \$76.75 on relatively heavy volume in Big Board trading Thursday, when 17,000 shares of the Illinois corn processor changed hands. But it was not until one hour and 40 minutes after the market

closed that Staley announced it had received an acquisition proposal from Heinz.

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The SEC has similar power, plus the responsibility of investigating insider-trading cases involving corporate and individual persons.

## HUGO MANN

Karlsruhe, Germany

owner of the Mann Group of retail stores in Germany has acquired 864,530 shares of Common Stock at \$25 per share of

## THE FED-MART CORPORATION

San Diego, California

which represents 63% of the outstanding shares of the company.

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Hugo Mann.

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May 15, 1975

### Market Closed

All banks and stock exchanges were closed in Italy on Monday for the Republic Day holiday.

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.



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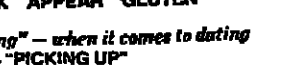
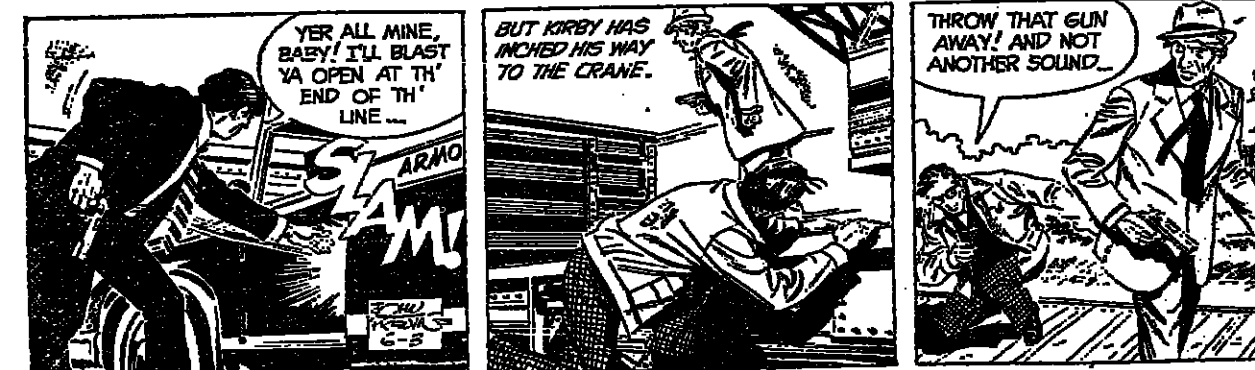
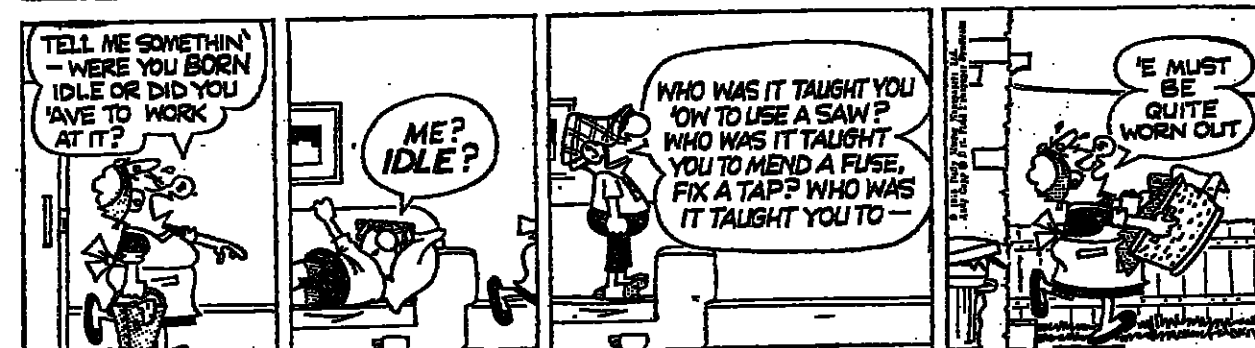
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<b>Hornblower &amp; Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.</b>	<b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Lehman Brothers</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Loeb, Rhoades &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Paine, Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Reynolds Securities Inc.</b>	<b>Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.</b>	<b>White, Weld &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Dean Witter &amp; Co.</b>



**By Will Weng**

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## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

He gets away with it, first of all because he's right to a large degree. Such recent schools of painting as abstract expressionism and surrealism were inextricably connected to the aesthetic theories that predicated them. (What pushed this state of affairs into his consciousness?) Well, Warhol was a statement by The New York Times art critic Hilton Kramer that "...given the nature of our intellectual commerce with works of art, to back a persuasive critical position is to do nothing critical—the means by which our experience of individual works is joined to our understanding of the value they signify." And it's perfectly absurd, in the face of that, to make a casual experience should depend on an understanding of written theory.

In certain crucial areas of play, mathematics and psychology may become confused, and thereby confusing. A practical player may follow a line of reasoning that is clearly fallacious by mathematical standards, but difficult to refute, especially when it succeeds.

Cosider the grand slam deal from last tournament.

North had an awkward response to his partner's third-sest one-spade opening, and chose a jump raise with three-card support.

South now visualized a grand slam. If his partner held four or more spades headed by the ace of spades, the prospects were excellent since diamonds from the North hand could presumably be discarded on South's heart winners.

Accordingly South bid five no-trump, the grand slam force, and North dutifully bid seven hearts as required by his holding of two of the top three spade honors.

West led the club queen, and the dummy was a shock to the declarer in three trumps. There were only three trumps, so there was a diamond trick left. Hearts would have been a superior choice. And a diamond finesse would be needed.

The opening lead was ruffed and trumps were drawn successfully. Five rounds of hearts were cashed and a diamond was led to the king dummy. The position

South led the diamond  
from the dummy and East's nine attentively.

"I'll play the ace," South nounced.

"You made it!" chorused opponents, and credited him 220 points.

He has assumed that the ing diamonds, the ten spade queen, were divided. If West them both he would have a trick to save time, and I led them. West would have with a nine-club club suit would surely have entered bidding.

South reasoned that might have false-carved at ten, holding a ten-eight count originally, and that are to do so suggested a y ton guesswork.

One answer to this arg is that with his actual 10-9-8ing East might have false-with the ten instead of if the nine. Another is that all of a current situation fashion is usually less than the odds—which is favor playing East for the

♠ 82      ♠ 31  
 ♥ 7      ♥ 10  
 ♦ 8      ♦ 10  
 ♣ QJ1097642      ♣ A

NORTH  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ 764  
 ♣ —

WEST      EAST  
 ♠ —      ♠ —  
 ♥ —      ♥ —  
 ♦ Q      ♦ 108  
 ♣ J10      ♣ A

SOUTH  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ AJ

The bidding:  
 North   East   South   West  
 1   Pass   Pass   1  
 3-A   Pass   5-N.T.   2  
 7-A   Pass   Pass   2  
 West led the club qu

حكموا من الأرض



هَكَذَا عَنْ الْأَصْلِ

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Having covered its 19th season with more teams in action, more tickets sold and more dollars taken in, the National Basketball Association nevertheless faces monumental problems in its annual meeting that begins here today.

Lawrence O'Brien, the third commissioner in its history, will inevitably take office encountering a specific question: that deal with the same central point: How a team is to be compensated when another member of the league wields a player on its negotiation list?

The three cases involve George McGinnis, Cazzie Russell and Julius Erving, and despite differences in detail, they go right to the heart of the problem that

What makes all three cases so difficult is that two distinct and possibly contradictory issues are involved.

One is the general legality of the draft and compensation for played-out-option arrangements. The anti-trust suit now in progress specifically attacks both, and the weight of preliminary judgments has been in favor of the player position that they are illegal.

...While NHL Faces Issue Of Freedom

**Gentry Returns Home**  
NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Gery Gentry, the arm-troubled right-handed trader by the New York Mets in 1972 and recently released by the Atlanta Braves, has been picked up by the Mets and assigned to their Texas League farm team at Jackson, Miss.

**Autopsy Reveals Prefontaine Had Been Drinking**  
EUGENE, Ore., June 2 (AP)—An autopsy Saturday showed that Steve Prefontaine, America's top distance runner, was drunk when he lost control of his automobile and died in a crash Friday.

The report showed his blood alcohol level to be .16 per cent, just over the intoxication level as defined by Oregon law. Dr. William Brady, the Oregon medical examiner, said a 16-per-cent alcohol level represents five or six mixed drinks consumed within an hour to an hour and a half before the fatal crash.

The medical opinion

retirement after a 12-year  
period of uninterrupted growth:  
"Will the clubs in the league abide  
by their own rules, or will they  
turn to another to get a  
court, or threaten to?"

O'Brien will confront other  
league-scale problems, too. The  
five-year-old anti-trust suit by  
free players against the NBA, now  
scheduled for trial some time this  
fall, could mean the end of the  
union if the players may mean  
hundreds of dollars in damages,  
a new labor agreement with the  
players must be negotiated in the  
next three months, starting from  
scratch. O'Brien will have to  
deal with the American Basketball  
Association, directly or indirectly,  
must deal with anew under  
the new leadership.

But the most immediate items

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT)—  
Yesterday was Independence Day  
for more than 20 NHL Hockey  
League players who have not  
signed contracts for last season.  
Among them are Detroit's Marcel  
Dionne, Rod Gilbert of the New  
York Rangers and Billy Harris  
and Ed Westcott of the Boston  
Islanders. Now they are free  
agents—free to sign a contract  
with any team in any league.  
The only catch is a big one and  
the cause of distress for Alan  
Egerton, president of the  
of the NHL Players Association.

If an NHL free agent remains  
in the league, the team acquiring  
his services must compensate his  
previous club with a payment of  
players' draft money or any  
combination of these.

These new free agents are the first under the compensation procedure adopted unilaterally by the NFL into its standard players' contract. In November, 1973, a court decision last summer ended the stage for yesterday's free agents when hockey players were released from the perpetually renewed option year that had effectively bound them to the club with which they had first signed.

Similar to football's Rortelle Rule and baseball's arbitration system, the NFL's compensation procedure will work this way:

When a club signs a new player

In that case, to counsel and the league committee, Pandora's Box opens, O'Brien will now swirl around O'Brien's head.

The Erving case goes back three years. Erving, like McGinnis, resigned the ABA before his college class graduated.

McGinnis later picked his name in the NBA draft. But Atlanta, another NBA team, proceeded to sign Erving to a contract and then sold its rights to the New York Nets of the ABA. Milwaukee insists that Atlanta owes it some money.

The Russell case is different in that it doesn't involve the draft, but the property-right principle is the same. Cazzie played out

it must make compensation to the player's previous club for the loss of the rights to his services. If the two clubs cannot agree on compensation, the matter goes before an independent arbitrator—not the league itself—as was in the National Football League. This year's arbitrator will be Ed Houston, a Toronto judge approved by the league and the players' association.

Each club submits to the arbitrator evidence of reasonable compensation and he must decide without change one of the two offers. The arbitrators' decision is final and is not subject to review. Furthermore, a club may not protect any player from being named part of the compensation demanded by the other club.

option year with Golden State. The Warriors insist the players owe them compensation.

## Meet in U.S.

### Foreign Affair

Former NCAA rules said an athlete lost one year of eligibility every year he was over the age of 20. That rule was changed about five years ago and it opened the flood gates.

Eagleson is an outspoken critic of the compensation procedure. He contends that free agents do not truly have their freedom because clubs are being scared away from the prospect of losing too much in arbitration.

A player who may become a test case of the compensation procedure is Dionne, a 23-year-old center and one of the best in the NHL. Eagleson keeps him under his wing as a personal client. Dionne spent four years with the Detroit Red Wings and scored 47 goals and 74 assists this season.

According to Eagleson, six clubs have inquired about Dionne's price — Buffalo, Los Angeles, New York, New York Rangers, St. Louis and Toronto. Eagleson turned down an imPRESSive offer from his former club.

"It was a million-dollar contract," said Alex Delyvecchio, Detroit's general manager. "Eagleson, four years with the one-year option. I think we made a substantial error."

Eagleson says he has had difficulty negotiating for Dionne. "Money is no problem," he says. Instead, he complains that the player compensation Detroit is asking for Dionne is so high that it eclipses all interest in the player.

Dionne's management denies that it has discussed compensation with any club.

At Oakland, Calif., Cleveland's Washington hit a two-run homer and Phil Garner had three hits as the A's, helped by five errors, came from behind to beat Gaylord Perry and Cleveland, 6-3. Sonny Siebert picked up his second straight victory since coming to Cleveland from San Diego May 20 but needed relief help over the final four innings from Rolfe Fingers. Perry was knocked out in the sixth inning.

Tigers 5, White Sox 1  
White Sox 3, Tigers 2

At Detroit, Daron Johnson walked with the bases loaded in the fifth inning and Rich Gossage pitched 4 1-3 innings of one-hit relief to give the Chicago White Sox a 3-2 victory

ROME, June 2 (AP).—Raul Ramirez, Mexico's 23-year-old rising star, punched into the match to overcome his handicap.

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago .....	36	20	.563	—
Pittsburgh .....	24	19	.558	1 1/2
New York .....	21	20	.512	2 1/2
Philadelphia .....	23	33	.409	3
St. Louis .....	18	35	.342	6
Montreal .....	15	35	.375	8
Western Division				
Los Angeles .....	30	31	.496	—
Cincinnati .....	29	31	.480	1 1/2
San Francisco .....	24	32	.432	3 1/2
San Diego .....	25	34	.424	4
Atlanta .....	23	27	.460	4 1/2
Houston .....	20	32	.386	10 1/2

**Sunday's Results**  
 Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 2.  
 Philadelphia 5, Houston 2.  
 San Diego 4, New York 0.  
 Chicago 7, Los Angeles 2.  
 Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1.  
 San Francisco 13, Montreal 5.

**Monday's Games**  
 Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, n.  
 San Diego at Philadelphia, n.  
 Houston at New York, n.  
 Los Angeles at Montreal, n.  
 Atlanta at St. Louis, n.

(First Game)

Chicago	000	000	008-1	7	9
St. Louis	000	001	125-3	11	0

Wood, Gibson (8); and Downing:  
(8-24), ER-Sheriff (1st).

(Second Game)

Chicago	000	210	000-2	8	1
St. Louis	000	000	000-2	6	1

Downing (8); Lagrow, Walker (4);  
Lagrow (6); Miller (7) and Humphrey  
(6) (8-22); L-Walker (11-21), ER  
(1st).

Chicago 000 | 000 | 000-1 | 9 | 1 || St. Louis | 001 | 000 | 000-1 | 9 | 1 |

Grumley, Garland (4) and Hendricks:  
(8-23); R-Sheriff (1st).

(First Game)

St. Louis	011	028	020-12	15	1
Chicago	030	100	000-6	10	2

Buoy, Patton (12); Scott (18) and  
Paly; Chapman, Bauman (4); Siston  
(8-23); R-Watkin (20), L-  
Luzman (11-1).

(Second Game)

St. Louis	072	201	000-11	12	0
Chicago	002	000	000-5	8	1

Pilmerrie, Mignon (18) and Marline:  
(8-23); R-Moore (10), M. Murphy  
(4) and Moore, W-Pilmerrie (8-21),  
Coburn (10-4) ER-Soltski (4th),  
Siston (11-1), Mayberry (10-2), Garcia  
(1st).

(First Game)

St. Louis	110	001	000-3	9	5
Chicago	020	121	000-6	8	0

G. Perry, Busby (18) and Ashby:  
(8-23); R-Moore (10), M. Murphy  
(4) and Moore, W-Pilmerrie (8-21),  
Coburn (10-4) ER-Soltski (4th),  
Siston (11-1), Mayberry (10-2), Garcia  
(1st).

(Second Game)

St. Louis	011	012	000-5	8	2
Chicago	010	100	110-4	5	1

Paly (8-24) and Mignon; Jenkins, Um-  
mer (8-23); R-Sheriff (1st).

Chicago 000 | 000 | 000-1 | 9 | 1 || St. Louis | 001 | 000 | 000-1 | 9 | 1 |

Jenkins (8-21), ER-Jenkins (11th).

The first set lasted one hour. The second, which went for 47 minutes, was tight all the way, but Ramirez managed to emerge in the 12th game with more consistent play at the net to break the Spaniard's service and win, 7-5.

Ramirez then jumped to a 3-0 lead in the third set with a service break in the second game, and the match appeared over.

"I was too eager, too hasty," Ramirez said. "I felt victory was near and I became nervous and careless, an advantage you cannot give to Orantes. Then I told myself to take it easy and I returned to a good standard of play."

[illegible]

**Storm Wrecks**

A big U.S. contingent in a field of more than 300 golfers from 10 countries had mixed fortunes on a day when gale-force winds made decent scores impossible over the 5,979-yard par 36-36—73 Royal Liverpool Links.

[illegible]

**Raul Ramirez**  
... and reward.

**British Amateur**

graff, John Grace and seeded Gary Koch. But among the casualties was Bill Campbell, a veteran Walker Cup star.

Stadler's match came when the

"I don't think I've ever been so cold," said Stadler, a 23-year-old senior at the University of Southern California. Up against the weather, the American reckoned he shot an 85 for his victory.

back at me."

Irwin Wins

ATLANTA, June 3 (UPI).—Hale Irwin, tuning up for defense of his U.S. Open crown three weeks from now, won the "designated" Atlanta Golf Classic yesterday by a four stroke lead.

Irwin set a tournament record by shooting a 17-under-par 271, closing with a 68 yesterday for his fourth straight round in the 60s.

Tom Watson, playing in the final threesome with Irwin and Johnny Miller, took second place with a 68 for 275, and Charles Coody finished third on a 70 for 276.

Irwin, going past the \$125,000 mark for the year by winning \$48,000 in this \$125,000 tournament in which all the top golfers on the tour were required to participate, went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over Coody.

Bengtsson Triumphs

QUEBEC, June 2 (AP).—Stellen Bengtsson of Sweden defeated fellow-countryman Kjell Johansson 21-11, 31-14, 19-21, 24-23 yesterday to win the men's singles title at the Canadian Open tennis championships.

**Irwin Golf Scores**

Jack Nicklaus, who had been favored to win here for the third year in a row, never got a charge going, even though he had three rounds in the 60s, and wound up in a three-way tie for fourth with Johnny Miller and Miller Barber at 11-under 277.

Miller had been tied with Watson for second until Watson,

# National Track May Become a

PROVO, Utah, June 3 (AP).—It's quite possible that an Irishman will win the mile, an athlete from Guyana will win the 220, a Canadian will win the high jump and an Australian will win the hammer throw.

That's the reason the 54th U.S. National Collegiate Athletic Association track championships, which open here tomorrow, have been dubbed "the international games" by some track coaches.

The facts are, however, that in the last few years the NCAA has altered its rules, which now almost encourage athletes from other nations to come to the United States for an education while they ply their athletic trades for scholarships. The main two college sports in this country—football and basketball—are contested in other countries at a high level, but track is.

"We don't go on a recruiting trip any more," one well-known coach remarked, "we go on safari."

Philadelphia, have done substantially what they and the rest of the league so bitterly opposed when Sam Shulman of Seattle signed Spencer Haywood out of the ABA in 1971.

In that case, Shulman took the rest of the league to court and won, opening the Pandora's Box whose contents will now swirl around O'Brien's head.

The Erving case goes back three years. Erving, like McGinniss, entered the ABA before his col-

ge class graduated. In due course Milwaukee picked his name the NBA draft. But Atlanta, another NBA team, proceeded to try to bring him to a contract and then sold its rights to the New York Nets of the ABA. Milwaukee insists that Atlanta owes it some part of compensation.

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keepers owe them compensation.

## Meets in U.S.

### Foreign Affair

Former NCAA rules said an athlete lost one year of eligibility every year "he was over the age of 20. That rule was changed about five years ago and it ended the flood gates.

Tomorrow, at Brigham Young University, at least three schools will have large foreign rosters are expected to fight for the team title. And, strangely, the defending champion and last year's runner-up team are almost without foreign stars.

The Irish compeller is Villanova's Eamonn Coghlan, a 22-year-old junior who two weeks ago ran the mile in 3 minutes 33 seconds. The Guyanese is a 23-year-old California's Jason Stuckes, who last year won the 1,000-yard dash in this meet while student at Fluke College. Canada's Greg Joy, whose high-school mark is 7 feet 4 inches, and Pete Farmer, an Aussie hammer thrower, are heavy favorites in their events. Both compete in Texas-El Paso.

When a club signs a free agent must make compensation to the player's previous club for the loss of the rights to his services. If the two clubs cannot agree on compensation, the matter goes before an independent arbitrator, not the league commissioner as in the National Football League. This year's arbitrator will be Ed Houston, a Toronto judge, 22

Each club submits to the arbitrator a proposal of reasonable compensation and he must select without change one of the two offers. The arbitrators' decision final and is not subject to review. Furthermore, a club may not protect any player from being named as part of the con-

the compensation procedure, "I think that free agents do not truly have their freedom because clubs are being scared by the prospect of losing so much in arbitration. A player who may become a free agent in the compensation procedure is Dionne, a 23-year-old center and one of the best under his wing as a personal player. Dionne spent four years with the Detroit Red Wings and scored 47 goals and 74 assists in his season. According to Eagleson, six clubs have inquired about Dionne's services — Buffalo, Los Angeles, Montreal, New York Rangers, St. Louis and Toronto. Dionne looked down an impressive offer from his former club. "It was a million-dollar contract," said Alex Delvecchio, Detroit's general manager-coach, "but I turned it down after four years with the one-year option. I think we made a substantial offer."

Eagleson says he has had difficulty negotiating for Dionne. "Money is no problem," he says. "The problem is that the player is being compensated. Detroit is paying for Dionne so high that it eclipses all interest in the player. Detroit management thinks that it has discussed compensation with any club.



